

the Academies from our district include: West Point, Peter C. Linn, Manhattan; John B. Kozak, Leavenworth; William W. Obley, Junction City; Dennis E. Coats, Topeka. Naval Academy, William T. Benson, Topeka; Elroy A. McAlexander, Mayetta. Air Force, Leroy W. Stutz, Effingham; David L. Nolting, Nortonville; Edward A. Petersen, Topeka; Lewis T. Moore, Wakarusa; Roger T. Templin, Topeka.

I make every effort to personally read all mail from Kansas and dictate the replies. Most readers of this session know that I write a weekly news report that is sent to all the newspapers of the district as well as the wire services. I am proud to report that in my 9 years of congressional service, this report has gone out each week that Congress was in session as well as at additional times as there was news to report of general interest in northeast Kansas. Also, a weekly report is taped and made available to all radio stations which serve the northeast Kansas area.

It has previously been my practice to make an extensive tour of the entire district between the first and second sessions of each Congress. This has not been possible this year because Congress has remained in session. I have returned to Kansas whenever the legislative program would permit.

I have not introduced many public bills during this session of Congress. One of the important bills is a proposal to amend the Interstate Commerce Act which would insure an adequate supply

of railroad boxcars. Although the bill did not pass, it did stimulate some action on the part of the Interstate Commerce Commission to induce the eastern railroads to return cars to the Middle West.

After the rejection of the Nation's wheat farmers to the bushel management wheat program, I joined 20 other midwestern Congressmen in introducing an amendment to the Feed Grain Act which would authorize a voluntary wheat program as well as an extension of the soil bank program. This bill is still before the House Committee on Agriculture.

The other bills which I introduced were of principal interest to individuals and not general in nature.

The following is a résumé of my voting position on what I consider to be some of the more important issues that have been before the House this session:

Voted against a subsidy to Russia and other Communist countries by way of permitting the Export-Import Bank to guarantee the repayment of loans for sale of U.S. commodities to them.

Voted for assistance for public and other nonprofit institutions of higher education in financing the construction, rehabilitation or improvement of needed academic and related facilities in undergraduate institutions.

Voted against foreign aid.

Voted against a tax reduction for 1964-65 without a limit in Federal spending.

Voted against the expansion of the Area Redevelopment Agency.

Voted against the extension of the public debt limit.

Voted to strengthen and improve the quality of vocational education and to expand the vocational opportunities in the Nation.

Voted to increase the opportunities for training physicians, dentists, and professional public health personnel.

Voted to assist the States to provide additional facilities for research at the State agricultural experiment stations.

Voted against making supplemental appropriations for Philippine war damage claims.

Voted against additional travel privileges for the Committee on Education and Labor.

Voted to limit allowances and necessary transportation costs for travel outside the United States for Members of Congress.

Voted for assistance in combating mental retardation through grants for facilities for the mentally retarded.

Voted and spoke against a bill to pay a subsidy to domestic cotton processors.

I hope you will continue to write me your views on legislation pending before the House or on any other matter relative to the administration of the Federal Government. If you wish any further explanation in regard to the above summary, I will be glad to furnish that to you also.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1963

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Luke 1: 32: He will be great and shall be called the Son of the Most High.

O Thou God of all grace and goodness may we daily unite our hearts in adoration and gratitude as we contemplate the significance and splendor of that great day when Thou gavest Thine only begotten Son to be the world's Saviour.

We frankly acknowledge that during the past weeks we have spent much time in thinking about giving gifts to our loved ones and friends, and the poor and needy.

God forbid that we should ever be numbered among those who lose sight of the gospel truth that on Christmas Day Thou also dost expect a gift from us. May we plan and resolve to give unto Thee our very selves which Thou dost consider an acceptable gift.

Grant that it may be our heartfelt desire and determination to give ourselves so completely that our lives may be of greater value than they have been in the past in the adventure of establishing peace on earth and good will among men.

We thank Thee for the life and service of our beloved colleague who now dwells with Thee in heavenly blessedness.

Grant unto the members of his bereaved family the consolations of Thy grace.

Now may the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Spirit be with us all. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of the Honorable WILLIAM J. GREEN, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That a committee of two Senators be appointed by the Presiding Officer to join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral of the deceased Representative.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now adjourn until 12 noon today.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amend-

ments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 6754) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to Senate amendments numbered 7, 11, 24, 27, and 38 to the above-entitled bill.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 253]

| | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| Abbt | Cannon | Evins |
| Abernethy | Cederberg | Fallon |
| Adair | Celler | Farbstein |
| Alger | Clancy | Fascell |
| Anderson | Clawson, Del | Flynt |
| Becker | Cramer | Foreman |
| Belcher | Curtis | Forrester |
| Bennett, Mich. | Dague | Friedel |
| Blatnik | Daniels | Fulton, Pa. |
| Bolling | Davis, Tenn. | Fulton, Tenn. |
| Bray | Devine | Fuqua |
| Brown, Calif. | Diggs | Garmatz |
| Brown, Ohio | Dingell | Gathings |
| Burke | Donohue | Gibbons |
| Burkhalter | Dwyer | Gill |
| Burton | Ellsworth | Goodell |

| | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Grant | Lesinski | Rooney, Pa. |
| Gray | Lloyd | Rostenkowski |
| Griffin | McIntire | Ryan, Mich. |
| Griffiths | McLoskey | St. George |
| Gubser | Macdonald | St Germain |
| Hall | Mailliard | Scott |
| Hansen | Martin, Mass. | Shelley |
| Harris | Martin, Nebr. | Shipley |
| Harrison | Matsunaga | Short |
| Harvey, Ind. | May | Sikes |
| Hays | Miller, Calif. | Siler |
| Hébert | Milliken | Sisk |
| Herlong | Montoya | Smith, Calif. |
| Hoeven | Moore | Smith, Va. |
| Hoffman | Morris | Springer |
| Hollfield | Morse | Staebler |
| Hosmer | Moss | Stafford |
| Hull | Murphy, N.Y. | Stephens |
| Hutchinson | Murray | Sullivan |
| Jarman | Nedzi | Talcott |
| Johnson, Calif. | Nelsen | Taylor |
| Jones, Ala. | Nix | Teague, Calif. |
| Jones, Mo. | O'Brien, Ill. | Thompson, La. |
| Karth | O'Neill | Thompson, N.J. |
| Keith | Osmer | Thompson, Tex. |
| Kilburn | Ostertag | Tollefson |
| King, N.Y. | Patman | Trimble |
| Kirwan | Philbin | Tupper |
| Kluczyński | Powell | Van Pelt |
| Kunkel | Purcell | Watts |
| Kyl | Rains | Wharton |
| Landrum | Randall | Williams |
| Lankford | Reuss | Willis |
| Leggett | Richman | Willson, Bob |
| Lennon | Rogers, Colo. | Younger |

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 271 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

USE OF MILITARY AIRCRAFT TO RETURN DEMOCRATIC PARTY MEMBERS TO THE CAPITAL

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, the House is engaged in a very important, very crucial issue. All of our Members, both Democrats and Republicans, should be present. It has come to my attention that both the Democratic and the Republican leadership are making every effort to get their Members back for this very crucial vote. I agree that this is important. But it has also come to my attention, I admit by rumor, that the administration is cooperating in bringing members of the Democratic Party of the House back by Military Air Transport or other military aircraft and in contrast the same privilege is not available to Members of the Republican Party. If that is true it cannot be justified. It can be justified only if such transportation is available to all Members of the House and Senate, both Democrats and Republicans alike.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I certainly agree with the gentleman and if what he says is established, then we will all feel just as he does.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, let us ask anybody on the other side of the aisle if this is true to their knowledge. I say not only Military Air Transport but any

military aircraft. I can assure the gentleman and the other Members of the House that I intend to find out from Secretary McNamara or anybody else who has the information, where we can get the truth.

USE OF MILITARY AIRCRAFT TO TRANSPORT MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I think we would all agree that the gentleman has a good point.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PASSMAN. I yield to the majority leader.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, if this has happened I have no knowledge of it. I do not think the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Ford] should make any such statement unless he has knowledge of it.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, may I say that I have profound respect for the gentleman from Michigan. I do not believe the gentleman from Michigan would have made that statement unless he had heard it. I do not believe it, because I have been trying to find out; I am sure the gentleman must have some indication, but I think we should pin it down. If it has happened I think it is wrong. If they are bringing Democrats back they should bring Republicans back, too; we agree on that. I think it is a rumor. Let us do some checking and then proceed with our business.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PASSMAN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FORD. It is more than rumor to this effect. I have just put in a call to the Secretary of Defense to ask him the facts as he knows them, and I intend to find out as soon as I can. I have been unable to get hold of the Secretary of Defense up to this moment, even though I have tried. I have left word for him to call me. I am just saying that if there is any truth to this, the matter should be remedied promptly.

Mr. PASSMAN. I thank the gentleman. I certainly agree with him.

USE OF MILITARY PLANES TO RETURN MEMBERS TO WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, in view of this discussion I am calling the attention of the House to the fact that there

is a Member on the Republican side from New York who was campaigning in my district last night. I would urge the Secretary of Defense, if there is to be transportation provided for the purpose of returning absent Members to their duties in Washington, that they would include him. Considering the way he is conducting himself in my district, I am most anxious that he leave. If he has no other means, I would be glad to personally pay his fare back here.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CORMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that many of us have been working on this problem, that we have been since very early this morning. To my knowledge, no military aircraft has been used by anybody on either side of the aisle.

If the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Ford] has any information about anyone coming by military aircraft or being refused transportation by military aircraft or requested it, we would like to know about it.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CORMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. PASSMAN. And, if it is established that they came by military aircraft, then we should send them a bill for the cost.

RETURN TO WASHINGTON, D.C., BY MILITARY AIRCRAFT

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, so that the Record be unmistakably clear, the Members of the House will please be advised that for the first time in 16 years, I rode in an Air Force plane from Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio, to Andrews Air Force Base, at or near Washington, D.C.

Mr. Speaker, I rode in an Air Force plane on which several officers and at least two enlisted men were passengers, and in which there were several vacant seats. The flight had been scheduled before I requested the transportation.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCULLOCH. I yield to the gentleman for a question.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the statement made by the gentleman. I think it was a very forthright and honest statement. As far as I know no Member on this side came here, to my knowledge, that way.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCULLOCH. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. FORD. I am not objecting to any Member, Democrat or Republican, coming back by military aircraft for this pur-

pose. I am only asking that there be equity between the Democrats and the Republicans in this transportation matter.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, I should like to conclude by saying that I have no transportation back to Ohio by Defense Department plane. I have tried to make reservations for return home by commercial aircraft.

USE OF THE CRYING TOWEL

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I remember it was a few years ago when the gentleman from Michigan was a star on the Michigan University football team. Kipke was one of the great coaches at Michigan University. The day before a big game Coach Kipke would use many crying towels moaning about the misfortune to his star players. He had players with rheumatism, arthritis, bellyaches, and broken arms. They were all sick till the whistle blew at the kickoff. I think perhaps our good friend from Michigan, Congressman Ford, who was a star on the Michigan team, might be using a little of that strategy in talking about these military planes. In my opinion he is using the old Michigan smokescreen in trying to divert the minds of the Members off the true facts on this legislation.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Indiana yield?

Mr. MADDEN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FORD. May I say to my very good friend, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MADDEN], that over the years the University of Michigan has played the University of Indiana a number of times, and may I say that we have been able to sing the victor's song a great deal more times than Indiana in those contests.

Mr. MADDEN. I remember that. I also remember that the Michigan football coach could have all the players in the hospital the night before the game and the Indiana boys were suckers enough to get overconfident and were crucified the next day on the football field. The gentleman's startling blast about Democratic Congressmen using military planes to come here today is as phony as Coach Kipke's football hospital list.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MADDEN. I yield to the distinguished minority leader.

Mr. HALLECK. When we begin talking about Indiana University, I just do not want to get myself mixed up in this.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, in the event that we do not finish this bill today and I have to take a military plane

to New Orleans on Monday, would that be in order? If we do not finish the bill and if there is no commercial transportation available—I must be in New Orleans at that time—would it be in order for me then to try to requisition a military plane?

The SPEAKER. The Chair regrets to inform the gentleman from Louisiana that that is not the subject of a parliamentary inquiry.

USE OF MILITARY TRANSPORTATION TO RETURN MEMBERS TO WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I do not think we should belabor this point. However, I have been checking with representatives of the White House and I am informed that they have no knowledge of any such operation as this. They have no knowledge that anybody at the suggestion of the administration is being sent here for this or any other purpose. I hope that if the gentleman from Michigan does not have that information he will revise his remarks based purely, as he indicated in his original statement, on rumors, because it is not fair to the administration and it is unfair to the Members of the House who might on their own have caught a ride on military planes.

Mr. FORD. I have a call in for the Secretary of Defense, and I intend to have him make a check of the situation and report to the Congress.

Mr. ALBERT. The gentleman is well within his rights. I think he should have done that first and then advised the House afterward.

TRANSPORTATION IN MILITARY AIRCRAFT

Mr. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I consider it perfectly proper for any Member of the Congress to ask for transportation on any military aircraft that is traveling across the country. If our friend, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McCULLOCH], was able to secure it, I congratulate him for it. If any other Member of the House does the same, I would consider it perfectly proper. In addition to that, I had to cancel my reservation for today. I am unable to secure one. I am trying to meet my wife with her family in South Carolina this afternoon or Sunday. If anybody knows of a military plane going that way, I hope he will inform me sometime this afternoon.

AIRPLANE TRANSPORTATION

Mr. BEERMANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. BEERMANN. Mr. Speaker, I canceled two reservations for Nebraska and have been unable to get another flight reservation before Christmas. My wife has been in the hospital for a couple of weeks. I have not had an opportunity to get there. I would like to make the same request from anyone anywhere that the gentleman from Louisiana and the gentleman from Tennessee made, and I would appreciate it. My extension number is 2101.

Mr. PASSMAN. It would be a lot cheaper if we were to go together.

Mr. BEERMANN. May I say to the gentleman from Louisiana that if we go together let us go by way of Nebraska and drop me off first.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I take this time for the purpose of inquiring of the majority leader whether or not he can tell us anything about what is proposed to be done today.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. As announced earlier this morning when we adjourned, the gentleman from Louisiana will request a rule and we will bring it out. We hope to adopt it, and we hope to pass this bill and adjourn this afternoon. We are going to do everything in our power to do that, and we ask the cooperation of all Members in expediting the matter.

Mr. HALLECK. I am not going to ask the gentleman to answer the question, but I am going to propound a question, then I hope we can get some sort of answer before too long. The question is whether, if we can have a vote on the merits that are involved in what has come to be known as the Findley-Jensen amendment, which in my understanding simply means that we are not going to finance the Communists and the Russians; if we have that vote, and those of us who believe that that amendment ought to stay in this bill can win, are we going to be called back here Monday? I am not asking the gentleman to undertake to answer it now, but I want the Record to show that if there is that degree of cooperation in bringing this thing to a vote today, then what may we expect.

Mr. ALBERT. I can give the gentleman an answer. It will not be necessary to come back Monday. The matter will be disposed of this afternoon.

CHARGES OF FAVORING COMMUNISM

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I am very much surprised at the statement of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Ford], whom I have known since I came here 15 years ago and have admired very highly. We have worked on programs together. But to correct this very important piece of legislation with a rumor indicting a whole party or a whole group on the flimsy text that something "might be" true, is a continuation of the whole indictment of guilt by association.

When the minority leader, the gentleman from Indiana, said that the men who vote for this legislation are voting for communism and strengthening communism in the world, his is indicting a great segment of the American society, going into both major parties. To me, this is not a Christian attitude nor the American way of accomplishing things. I do not believe this is the way to legislate in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I am against it with all of my being. I certainly do not believe in communism. I believe it is degrading to the individual and to the basic moral principles of free peoples. God forbid that there should ever be another war in this nuclear era or ever. I served in the Second World War and I am a disabled veteran. However, I say to you, if it should be necessary to defend our Nation's heritage today, I stand ready to serve.

I believe in the President of the United States. I believe in his patriotism. I believe in his judgment. He is your President and my President. I never impugned the motives or patriotism of President Eisenhower when he was President of the United States, and I do not believe it becomes a Member of the Congress to do that today, or in the future.

It behooves each of us, regardless of political affiliation to be careful of our accusations and to strengthen the President's hand against outside enemies. Politics should stop at the water's edge.

Only by working together, and not by accusing each other's motives or lack of patriotism—especially in foreign policy—can we hope to remain strong as a nation. We should present a united front to those who oppose our way of life.

Intimidation by insinuation is against our American basic philosophy of life, as expressed by the great American, Thomas Jefferson, when he said:

I have sworn upon the altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO MR. SPEAKER

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order for all Members to extend their

remarks in the body of the RECORD wishing the Speaker a happy birthday.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, our great Speaker is a source of pride to each of us and to the entire Nation. His dignity and distinguished manner add additional prestige to this the greatest legislative body on earth.

Speaker McCORMACK's integrity, fairness, and ability as a presiding officer is rapidly becoming a legend and is without superior in the history of the United States. His love for this body as a fundamental and essential American institution knows no limitation.

Mrs. Dorn, my children, and my constituents join me today in saluting you, our beloved Speaker, on your birthday and they join me in wishing for you and Mrs. McCormack very happy returns of the day. We are proud of you and we love you.

Mr. WAGGONER. Mr. Speaker, though we are all striving now to wind up the affairs of this, the 1st session of the 88th Congress, so that we may spend a few days with our families during the Christmas season, I would not want the day to go by without having just a moment of the House's time in which to wish you a happy birthday today. The guidance and strength you have lent to this body since the 70th Congress sat is appreciated by all of us who have followed you. After the all-night session, most of us have not the voice to sing our greetings, so I hope you will accept them in this fashion. Happy birthday, Mr. Speaker.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, may I express my many best wishes today on the happy occasion of your birthday and may you have many, many, joyous and happy birthdays in the future.

It has been a great privilege and honor to serve in the Congress of the United States with you.

As a woman, I feel particularly keenly about this, for you as our Speaker have made possible more progress and recognition for women in the legislative branch than any other leader.

Your fairness, kindness, and courtesy are treasured gifts to each and every one of us who share with you membership in the House.

I joyously salute the occasion of your birthday and look forward to saluting many more.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Speaker, your birthday is an occasion of joy to everyone in the House, for we all love you. It also is an occasion which gives us an opportunity to demonstrate our great respect for your unparalleled service to your country, first as majority leader and now as Speaker. You have brought to this service a fighting Irish heart and a universal concern for the progress and betterment of mankind, capped by a patriotism and dedication to our own country which has no peer.

We who have known you as majority leader for years have admired you as an ardent advocate of the things you stood for. Now, as Speaker, we see also in you

the forbearance and sympathy, the perfect tolerance, which speaks eloquently of your Christian inspiration. Our country is more vital, more secure, and more significant because of your labors. I am glad to extend to you and your beloved wife on this occasion hearty congratulations and best wishes for many years to come.

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, I could not let the opportunity pass without joining with my colleagues today in extending my very best wishes and congratulations to our distinguished Speaker on the occasion of his birthday.

Our Speaker has had a long and distinguished career in the service of his State and Nation. He has had a significant role in shaping the destiny of our country. His life has been characterized by a dedication to the high ideals of public service, a devotion to his church, and a love of his fellow man. In this hour when the grave problems confronting our country demand strong leadership and great personal courage, America is indeed fortunate in having JOHN W. McCORMACK as Speaker of the House of Representatives.

He was my friend long before I came to the House of Representatives. His life and work has been an inspiration to me. I congratulate him on reaching another milestone in the journey of life and wish for him many, many more years of health, happiness, and service to his fellow man.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, if each of us who serve in this House was asked to name the most beloved Member among us, I have no doubt that there would be complete unanimity in naming the gentleman from Massachusetts, JOHN W. McCORMACK, not because he is the Speaker, but because he is the man that he is.

Here is a wise man, possessed of commonsense in an uncommon abundance; a man of penetrating understanding, with the patience of Job; a kind man, whose mind is devoid of evil thoughts and whose heart reaches out with genuine compassion for his fellow men. This is my estimate of the man who celebrates his 72d birthday today, after having known him for a little less than a year.

Mr. Speaker, in behalf of the good people of Hawaii, and for myself, I extend to you birthday greetings and congratulations upon your attainment of 72 years of useful living. You have distinguished yourself as a leader of leaders, beloved by all, as perhaps no other man in your present position has ever been. In the many years that you have devoted to public service, you have carved for yourself an indelible niche in the annals of American history, as an effective leader and a statesman. To your statesmanship and espousal of our cause, we citizens of the 50th State owe much for our present privileged status of full, first-class American citizenship.

To you, Mr. Speaker, Hawaii sends its fondest aloha with best wishes that you will continue to serve your State and your Nation for many more years to come. God bless you.

WHO IS SUPPORTING COMMUNISM?

Mr. HARDING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARDING. Mr. Speaker, in the wee hours of this morning I was very moved by the speeches of the honorable gentlemen from Texas [Mr. MAHON and Mr. THOMAS] about supporting our new President and not giving the world the impression that we want to specifically deny to President Lyndon Johnson authority that has been available to President Harry Truman, President Dwight Eisenhower, and to President John F. Kennedy in the past.

In the meantime I have heard many wild charges from the Republican side that in refusing to deny President Johnson this authority that we are supporting the Russians and communism.

Therefore I want to ask a simple question that can be answered yes or no by the minority leader:

Did the eight Republicans in the Senate, the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Aiken], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. Boggs], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. CASE], the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS], the Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING], the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. Young]; and did the five Republicans in the House of Representatives, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONTE], the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN], the gentleman from California [Mr. MAILLIARD], the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN], and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MORSE] who were voting against limiting President Johnson's authority to conduct the foreign affairs of this Nation and against giving the world the impression that he does not have the confidence of Congress; Did they vote to aid and abet the Russians and the Communists?

RECESS

The SPEAKER. On the happy note of the unanimous-consent request of the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT], the Chair was at that time going to declare a recess, and so at this time on that happy note the Chair declares a recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 53 minutes p.m.) the House stood in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 5 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

THE LEGISLATIVE SITUATION

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House

CIX—1602

for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks?

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep regret that I must advise the Members of the House that we are not able at this time to prevent a rule making in order the consideration of the foreign aid appropriations conference report.

Mr. Speaker, I must also advise the Members that in view of this fact it will be necessary and a matter of the highest urgency for the Members of the House to return here next week on Monday when we adjourn today and to stay here until we complete the business of this session.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is in order to state that my good friend, the minority leader, came to the Speaker and stated at noon, without any qualification, that I heard anything about as to time or otherwise, that he would be able to have two members of his party available, who were members of the Rules Committee, for a meeting of the Committee on Rules, to report a rule which would make possible bringing up this matter for consideration; and indicated that there would be no effort on the part of the minority leadership to vote down the question of consideration.

The Speaker of the House, who is the Speaker, and who will be backed by the Members on this side of the aisle as Speaker of the House, went to work immediately under the terms laid down by the distinguished minority leader. He consulted the White House, which I think was proper. I think the President had the right to know what kind of plans we might have for the disposition of a matter of this importance. I think the President had the right to take a few minutes to go over the matter and to advise with the Democratic leadership and the distinguished chairman of the conference on the side of the House, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN] who has cooperated in this matter entirely. And, Mr. Speaker, by a quarter past 3 o'clock this afternoon after the Speaker had come to the conclusion that he could comply with all of the requests of the minority leader, he went back and advised the minority leader and the minority leader said: "You are too late. It cannot be done."

Mr. Speaker, we may have to handle this matter with Democrats. Six Democratic members of the Rules Committee were present for 3 hours when there were two Republican members of the Rules Committee in town. One of them is here who never appeared, so far as I have been able to find out, to make a quorum.

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALBERT. No, I will not yield; I want to make my statement and then I will yield to the gentleman. I will yield to the gentleman in time, but I should like to make my statement. I am not going to yield at this time.

Mr. Speaker, if the Republican Party is going on a sitdown strike on a matter

of this importance it is time the Democratic Party backed the Speaker of the House of Representatives in his efforts to promote the legislative responsibilities of this body. We accept this challenge. There will be no sine die adjournment unless you can get the majority of the votes, until we have disposed of this matter.

Mr. Speaker, I call upon every Member on my side to be here on Monday; if necessary, on Tuesday; and, if necessary, on Wednesday. And, if the minority party is going to refuse to confer on a matter of the highest urgency, we are going to do it over here.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. AVERY. First, let me say that I thank the gentleman for yielding. I just wish that the minority could have seen the enthusiasm on the majority side for this program that has been languishing before the House for 6 months.

Mr. ALBERT. I think the gentleman is going to be surprised at the rising Christmastide or rising enthusiasm for this program.

Mr. AVERY. The gentleman did yield to me; is that correct?

Mr. ALBERT. Yes.

Mr. AVERY. First, let me say I do not think this is the time of the season nor the time of the year to raise our voices and to become overly emotional. I can talk pretty loud, too, if you want to get into that. I did not think this would expedite the business before the House.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I have the floor. I will ask the gentleman, was the gentleman in Washington during the afternoon?

Mr. AVERY. If the gentleman will permit, he did yield to me, did he not?

Mr. ALBERT. He did not yield in this case, and I ask the gentleman, Was he in Washington this afternoon?

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. ALBERT. Was the gentleman in Washington this afternoon? I will not yield to the gentleman unless he will answer the question.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to insist that the House not adjourn sine die, and that we meet here on Monday, that we back our beloved Speaker and our great new President, who are trying only to do a job. I ask that we support our Speaker in his tremendous effort to dispose of this matter.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I will ask the gentleman from Michigan whether he has obtained any information about this charge that was made earlier when we met today about the use of military planes in bringing Members back to Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan on that point.

Mr. FORD. The gentleman yields to me?

Mr. ALBERT. Yes.

Mr. FORD. About 1:30 this afternoon the Secretary of Defense called me, in returning the call which I had made earlier, and according to the information he had been able to obtain at that time—and it is my understanding he had just previously called the Speaker and

related to him the same information—as of that time Secretary McNamara reported to me that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McCulloch] had requested transportation and it had been granted. This was so stated on the floor of the House.

It was also indicated by the records then available that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RYAN], of Detroit, a Democrat, had requested of the Air Force transportation—I believe from Detroit to Washington. It was turned down locally, I assume, in Detroit.

It was also reported by Secretary McNamara that just prior to the telephone call to me that the majority leader on the Senate side, Senator MANSFIELD, had just called him and requested that the Department of Defense provide transportation for Senator JOHNSTON, of South Carolina, in order to bring him back to Washington. I have subsequently learned from other sources, that a colleague of mine on the Republican side from the State of Ohio had called this morning to Washington and wondered if there was any transportation available for his return to Washington for the purpose of ending the session. It was indicated that no flights were available for this purpose.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman for whom I have the very highest regard. I think his statement now will indicate that his previous statement that the administration might have been using airplanes to transport Democratic Members and not to transport Republican Members for the purpose of voting on the foreign aid bill last night was slightly exaggerated.

SUPPORT OF THE MINORITY FOR THE FOREIGN AID PROGRAM

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for a long minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, the very eminent and esteemed majority leader has undertaken to make certain statements about this pending measure and my connection with it.

Let me just say, first of all, that the first time I voted for a measure like this was when I had a call from President Truman. I was the majority leader of the Republican 80th Congress. I think it was Greek-Turkish aid for which he asked my support. Subsequently, we had aid to France and Italy. After that we had the Marshall plan, and I supported all those measures.

Mr. Speaker, I continued to support them under President Truman and supported them under President Eisenhower. To this very hour, I have supported them under President Kennedy, and may I say, most recently, under President Johnson. I think it might be worthy of note that many times those actions on my part have involved a certain amount of political peril for me.

It is no secret that my Republican colleagues from Indiana and most of them from Illinois and surrounding States have voted against these foreign aid programs right along; and yes, even Members on the Democratic side of the aisle have voted against them. But I have bared my breast on a nonpartisan basis to support programs that I thought were in the best interests of my country.

Now we come on to this particular measure. When it was before the House in the authorization bill I voted for it. I voted for the cut in the authorization bill. I was castigated in some quarters because it was said that I rushed up and down the aisles to get Republican votes for the program to save the bill from defeat. I am not so sure but what if a straight motion to recommit had been made at that time the whole program would have been defeated.

Now we have come on to this year. We had the authorization bill and then we had the appropriation bill. When we met here and we acted on the appropriation bill, an amendment was offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FINDLEY], which I supported. It had to do with what the Export-Import Bank might do with respect to certain financing operations of Communist countries. When that amendment was offered I voted for it. It lost on a tie vote in the Committee of the Whole. Subsequently it was the motion to recommit, and I supported that motion to recommit. I make no apology for it. The motion carried by a decisive vote. Then I voted for the measure. The measure then went to the other body, and they refused to go along with the action of the House of Representatives and deleted that amendment.

Now, here is what I want the majority leader to understand real plain. When it came back and when it seemed to me that here after a long, frustrating session of the Congress we might be approaching an adjournment, the Speaker and the majority leader asked me if I would help them get a rule, and I did, yesterday sometime. It was such a long day I do not remember what time it was. But my colleague, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. AVERY], and the gentleman from California [Mr. SMITH], went to the meeting of the Rules Committee to make a quorum and without their presence no action could have been taken. The Speaker and the majority leader asked me to have them attend. The rule was voted out and the measure came on to the floor of the House of Representatives. It had to have a two-thirds vote to bring it to consideration. How did the minority leader vote? He voted for it, and may I say, to the great dismay and disappointment of many Members on my side. But I thought, "Let's get it to a vote." Then we had a vote on the rule, and I voted for the rule to bring the conference report to the floor of the House of Representatives for action.

I dislike to go into all of this business at the moment, but when anybody challenges my position in respect to the affairs of the House of Representatives I have got to say something, and it can-

not be denied what my position was; and again, when I voted for that rule there were many people on my side who thought it was a serious mistake. But in any event we stayed in session all night. We quit about 6 o'clock this morning. We had a motion to recommit to insist on the House position. I voted for it. It was the same thing we had voted for when we originally had the bill before us. And again we won, by a vote of 141 to 136.

Then this morning we adjourned. When I came down later this morning I had been informed there was a desire to try it for the third time. The House had sustained its position twice, but the Democrat leadership wanted to try it again. So I did go to the Speaker—he did not send for me—I went of my own volition. I said: "Mr. Speaker—" and I am not sure of the exact words I used, Mr. Speaker, and I am not going to get into any controversy with you over this—but when I came down here about a quarter of 12 or about 10 minutes of 12, and looked you up—and I am not sure whether the majority leader was there or not, I said:

Now, look, if you want to try this again, I will do what I can to get the people on my side of the aisle to go along with another rule and to give you another chance. But, what I want to know is—three strikes ought to be out—and I want to be assured that if we co-operate again to bring this matter up and you lose this time, we still have a sine die adjournment.

I waited and I waited. I called and I called. I went to see people one after the other to find out what was going to be done.

In the meantime, one of our members of the Committee on Rules had gone home. BILL AVERY was here. He was up in the Rules Committee, may I say to the majority leader.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I do not think there has been any breach of faith on my part. I think I have acted in complete and perfect good faith. We sat around in recess yesterday afternoon for I do not know how long. As I say again, but for Republican cooperation, there would have been no action in the Committee on Rules. You could not have gotten that rule adopted except for Republican cooperation.

Now I want to say another thing, and I want this unmistakably clear. I cannot see the reason for the bum's rush on this measure right now. You talk about President Johnson. I have known him just about as long as anybody and I admire and respect him. I have evidenced that fact. But at the same time I have my own position to maintain. We had a continuing resolution in respect to appropriations that had not been acted upon. We have gone as far here as you are going to go right now, and we are finally enacting some of them. Others are not going to be finally concluded.

But the continuing resolution was adopted providing that the money would be available until January 31, 1964. In other words, my friends, there is no emergency about this measure—none at all. As a matter of fact, the distin-

guished majority whip indicated that they will do better under the continuing resolution than they will do under this appropriation bill—that they could spend more money. Moreover, if the restriction that the House has twice insisted upon proves to have an adverse effect, it should be pointed out that under the continuing resolution it would not be applicable.

So I say to you, why is it—why is it that now rather than to have a sine die adjournment, when we have been here faithfully week after week and month after month—with many weeks of doing nothing—but we have been here—why is it that all at once after you tried twice to beat down this amendment and failed, do you now insist you are going to have to try it again before we adjourn?

As for my own personal affairs, of course, I have to rearrange all of my plans. I will be here on Monday, may I say to my friends on the Democrat side. I do not know how many people on this side will be here. I know there will not be a corporal's guard in the other body, and I doubt if they will be here. Yes, the other body has gone into a 3-day recess. So you are not going to get anything done over there until the second session opens.

Now what is this all about? When I went in this morning to see the Speaker of the House—and I have talked to him and to the majority leader all afternoon until 3:30 p.m. or some such time—we called a lot of people back—you called people back. We were ready to go ahead. But in the meantime—sure, I said it looks to me like it is awfully late—I did say it is too late. It was probably too late for me to have undertaken a meeting on the Republican side to do what we did yesterday—to bail you Democrats out.

However, I am telling you right now, yesterday we did what the majority wanted. But for us you could not have gotten the bill on the floor, and you lost in a clean fight. You come back today and you want to do it all over again. We say OK, get going, but let us get this show on the road so that we can adjourn. I do not propose to sit around. My friends, there was a great appeal made to the people on the other side of the aisle for our beloved Speaker, and he has no better personal friend than I and no greater admirer than I, but I just want to say in concluding that if I was wrong in insisting that we get going and not sit around here all night tonight, I am sorry, because I am getting a little agey for this all night stuff. I do not know about the rest of you. I used to be able to do that real well, but it kind of wears me down. However, I will still do it in a good cause and in a cause that has justification. However, when you want to go the third time around and you are not ready to get going, that is something else. When we could have had our people in the Rules Committee up there, all we wanted was the assurance that this was the last vote on this amendment and that we would not have to come next Monday to do it all over again. I do not know how many times you want to try it. I just happen to believe that the

American people are with us in this controversy. We will have to find out, I suppose, ultimately.

Having said this much, I just want to say that I am kind of sorry at what I must say. I interpreted it as something of a castigation of my operations today, and maybe all the way through in connection with this measure. I think that is unjustified. I shall continue to cooperate with the majority leadership in the conduct of the affairs of the House of Representatives. I certainly want to express the hope at this time that when we come back here on January 7, if we ever do finally get adjourned—and somebody said that we can see the star of Bethlehem coming up here just as well as we can at home, and maybe that is right, and it is all right with me, but, in any event, I am going to continue to cooperate when I think the best interests of my country are involved. I think I speak for every Member on this side of the aisle when I make that statement. But that does not mean that we shall just willy-nilly roll over and play dead when we think that the issue demands something else.

I could recount many, many circumstances. It was not very long ago that I really was taken apart because I had cooperated too much with the administration in getting the civil rights bill up. Maybe you still may need me. I do not know. I do not want to break the friendly ties that we have had, but I am just not going to plead guilty in any respect to any misconduct on my part in connection with this matter.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, in order to take my colleagues into my complete confidence, might I say that earlier today the distinguished minority leader did talk to me about a rule and said two members of the Rules Committee would cooperate. Of course, it is their duty to do it, anyway, but if they did not, there would not be a quorum if they were not there while the other six Democrats who were there since about 12 o'clock, and the rule was reported out to help bring up the bill so it could be voted on. The main question was to vote it up or down and a motion to adjourn sine die would follow.

In years past under former President Eisenhower, when my friend from Indiana, as majority leader, had his problems and the late Speaker and I, the Democratic leader, had some discussions with him while he had his problems, we were very tolerant of him, sometimes giving him 2 or 3 days to work out his problems. The leadership has many headaches and I appreciated it then and I understood it then. I am aware that the leadership on both sides have many problems that confront us. So, we are always very broad and tolerant and understanding.

In our talk today there was no question of a time limit in our minds. We

cooperated with my friend from Indiana without limitation or without restriction.

Now, as Speaker of the House or as majority leader, when a question of adjournment sine die comes up, I would think it would be unwise if I did not contact the President of the United States to let him know that under certain circumstances a sine die resolution would be offered. And I would do this if I were a Democratic Speaker with a Republican in the White House. I would do it with any President, whether Democrat or Republican.

During the course of the afternoon with many other things to do, it took about 3 hours to work this matter out. About a quarter past 3 o'clock, as I remember, I sent for the minority leader. I told him that if a rule came out and it was considered, and if the main question involved, which was the wheat question, was voted up or down, either way, then a motion to adjourn sine die would follow. At that time, about a quarter past 3 o'clock my distinguished friend told me that I had taken too long. The very proposition that he submitted to me about a quarter past 3 o'clock was not accepted. I went through a rather tortuous hour that I hope I will never have to undergo again. The thought entered my mind, Who is the Speaker of the House of Representatives? And if I capitulated by an adjournment sine die without an effort to bring up this conference report, I would not deserve to be the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and under no conditions would I do that.

I think the facts should be understood. If the Rules Committee reported out a rule and it was considered, and the matter brought up, we could have adjourned sine die today. I am willing to do it now if my friend from Indiana will assure us that we will have a meeting of the Rules Committee. We can dispose of this today. If he has only one Republican member of the Rules Committee in town, I will get the seventh Democratic member, in order to constitute a quorum of eight.

I do not want to get into an acrimonious discussion. I simply want the facts understood. The very proposition, the very suggestion that the gentleman from Indiana made to me about a quarter past 3 o'clock was accepted by me. The gentleman from Indiana refused. Now if he wants to go ahead and cooperate we can get the Rules Committee together, a rule can come out, and we can dispose of this matter tonight. Under the circumstances, if that is not done, there is no other honorable course I can follow than to move to have the House adjourn until Monday, try to get a quorum of eight Democrats here; then on Monday I will bring the resolution up to see if we can get the two-thirds vote for consideration, and if so, dispose of it on Monday. If not, we will then have to wait until Tuesday in order to bring the matter up under the rules of the House, where a majority vote is necessary.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished Speaker yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman has spoken of how many members of the Rules Committee he can get. The record should indicate that there are 10 Democrats and 5 Republicans who are members of the Committee on Rules. So far as I know, the only Republican member of the Rules Committee in town at the moment is the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. AVERY].

So far as I am concerned, may I say to my very good friend, if everybody here wants to go all night again for a third try, that is all right with me.

Mr. McCORMACK. May I say that this is the second attempt on a conference report, if we do not go back to the original bill.

Mr. HALLECK. All right; we had a vote when the amendment went into the bill here in the House. Then you had the conference report here yesterday and you did not win, and the very next day you say, "Let us try it all over again."

All I wanted to know this morning was, How many times do we have to go through with it? Maybe I was unreasonable in expecting that there would be some response in a reasonable time in order that we might get the matter disposed of.

Mr. McCORMACK. Let me ask my dear friend a question. About a quarter past 3 o'clock this afternoon did I not state to the gentleman that if the Rules Committee reported out a rule that was considered and the wheat issue was voted up or down, a sine die resolution would follow?

Mr. HALLECK. Let me say to the gentleman, as I remember it, the time was later than 3:15.

Mr. McCORMACK. Well, we spent an hour talking with the two leaders of the other body.

Mr. HALLECK. Well, as a matter of fact, I do not think I was invited to the Speaker's office. I got word that the majority and minority leaders from the other body were coming to the Speaker's office. There was a suggestion that possibly it might be well for me to go there. But I think—the Speaker will agree with me that after we had the 1-minute speeches here this morning, I went to him, as he sat in the Speaker's chair, and again urged him to give me some sort of assurance as to what we might expect, because, Mr. Speaker, I again say to you, I just do not know what the people on this side of the aisle would do. There are a great many Members who are not in favor of voting for the rule. I do not know how they will vote now.

If the gentleman is in favor of getting the Committee on Rules together, I think probably our Republican will show up. He is the only one in town.

Mr. McCORMACK. Might I ask the gentleman a further question? When I told him that if the Rules Committee reported out a rule and the matter was brought up today and disposed of one way or the other, a sine die resolution would be offered, did not the gentleman

tell me that I had taken too long and refused at that point to cooperate?

Mr. HALLECK. I said to the gentleman, the Speaker, that in my opinion the thing had gone along too late. Now, when I said that, I did not make any pledge about what I would do. I did not undertake to say what the people on my side would do. I have talked here for some time with different Members and I can see the difficulty building up in trying to accomplish what the Speaker wants to accomplish.

Mr. McCORMACK. I think the record clearly shows that the very recommendation made by the gentleman from Indiana was acceptable to me and about a quarter past 3, the gentleman then declined to go through with it.

Mr. HALLECK. Will the gentleman yield to me for just one further question?

The Chairman has asked several questions of me.

Suppose the rule is voted out this evening and under the rule the gentleman does not get the necessary two-thirds majority?

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman asked me that and I gave the gentleman the answer: If we do not get the two-thirds majority, we will adjourn until Monday and bring it up under the rules of the House requiring a majority vote.

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. AVERY. Since my schedule this afternoon has been the subject of considerable talk here, I would like the record to show clearly that I did go to the Rules Committee room on three different occasions. I went there at 1:30 p.m. and only the chairman was there. I went a little after 4:00 when the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Young] was there, and only the chairman was there. I went again after that, and there was nobody there except the staff.

I do not know whether that is of any interest to the Members this evening, but I did want to make that observation.

If the majority wishes to announce a meeting of the Committee on Rules, I shall attend such meeting on the minute that it is announced by the Chair.

So, if there is any disposition to go on from here, the gentleman can be assured that I will cooperate in every way possible.

Mr. McCORMACK. I think the record is very clear that the Republican members of the Committee on Rules did not intend to attend the meeting. They have clearly proved it. They boycotted the meeting. And, furthermore, there is no mistake about it in my mind because I dislike a club hanging over my head, and that is all I have been getting all afternoon.

When we had the opportunity and when I came to the minority leadership, then he said, after my working on it for 3 hours, it was too late.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ARENDS. Just in order that we may have it completely clarified, there were three members of the majority party on the Rules Committee who were absent and there were three members of the minority party on the Rules Committee who were absent at that particular time of day. So, the split was 50 to 50.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman knows that all members of the committee, without regard to party, are members of a committee. It is certainly their duty to cooperate. The gentleman from Illinois knows that two Republican members of the committee were not cooperating and did not join with the six Democratic members in order to constitute a quorum.

Mr. ARENDS. I just want to make the point that there is nothing unusual for three members of the committee on each side of the aisle to be away.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON THE FOREIGN AID APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1964

Mr. PASSMAN submitted a conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 9499) making appropriations for foreign aid and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report on the bill H.R. 9499, and I further ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, in view of the statement made about the minority members of the Rules Committee, and that possibly they were on a sitdown strike, I want to say a word for my able colleague, the gentleman from Ohio, CLARENCE BROWN, whom I have known for so long and so well.

There is no member of the Rules Committee on either side of the House, save only the chairman, who has been more faithful in attendance on Rules Committee business for more than a decade than the gentleman from Ohio, CLARENCE BROWN. Seldom, indeed, has he been absent from either the committee or from the House in this session of the Congress, which has lasted longer than any session of the Congress in the peacetime history of America.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCULLOCH. I will in a moment.

CLARENCE BROWN's mother is 92 years old. She is blind and she is bedfast. I am afraid that CLARENCE BROWN's good wife, Ethel, who has been a friend of our family for so long, is suffering from an illness in Mercy Hospital in Urbana, Ohio, from which she will not recover. It is a medical fact, Mr. Speaker, that one of CLARENCE BROWN's lovely grandchildren, the apple of his eye, only 6 or 7 years old, is being kept alive by medical science until Christmas Day, suffering from leukemia.

Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Ohio, CLARENCE BROWN, were here, if he ever needed a defense, he would defend himself far better than I, but I wanted the facts on the record.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the majority leader.

Mr. ALBERT. I thank the gentleman for the statement he has made about the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN]. I certainly intended no aspersion on my fine and beloved colleague. I know he has illness in his family. I did not personalize this statement, and had no such intention in referring to the distinguished gentleman. I was not speaking in personal terms at all, except in defense of the Speaker and his prerogatives as Speaker. I join the gentleman in the wonderful tribute he paid to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. McCULLOCH. I thank the majority leader.

Mr. Speaker, may I have unanimous consent to proceed for an additional minute?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has not yet consumed his minute.

Mr. McCULLOCH. I thank the Speaker.

I should like to give you the sequel to my story about getting to Washington, today, from Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in an Air Force plane, in which there were several officers and several enlisted men, and probably a dozen vacant seats. I want to say this because I am fearful that there may be some sanctions visited on some people who permitted me to board the plane.

This flight on which I came to Washington had been scheduled for the flight before I called for the transportation. It would have taken off whether I had arrived at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base and boarded the plane or not.

Mr. Speaker, after I arrived in Washington, I renewed a request to ride back to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in an Air Force plane if one were scheduled and if there were a vacant seat in that plane. In due course, a commanding general called me and he said, "Mr. Congressman, I regret that it is improper for you to ride in an Air Force plane even though there be vacant seats in it and even though you were returning to Congress."

Mr. Speaker, I heard the statement just made that arrangements had been made to fly a Member of the other body back to Washington. I recently read in the papers, that there have been civilian rides to Portland, to Detroit, to Mon-

treau, to Los Angeles, to Tampa, and to Palm Beach.

I shall be watching with interest the enforcement of the rule which is supposed to keep all Congressmen from riding Air Force planes on scheduled flights and when there is vacant space unless they are authorized to do so by some nebulous person for some alleged compelling reason.

SELF-HELP AND THE AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I should like to read into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a letter from Judge Gavin Watson, Jr., of Red River County, Tex., which demonstrates how a partnership can be developed between government and local groups in helping people help themselves.

Judge Watson's letter was in the form of a progress report on what the Area Redevelopment Administration has been doing in his part of Texas. And it is an entirely different picture than one gets in reading some of the exposés that have been appearing in print on this subject recently.

Before reading the judge's letter, let me emphasize that what we are talking about here for the most part is a case of the Federal Government joining hands with private bankers and investors and local civic groups to help put up money to start new industries or expand old ones and create new jobs.

That is what ARA is mainly about. But in the 2 years of its existence it has also developed into a coordinating agency which has helped many other Government agencies to get in at the grassroots and do something about helping people who are caught in economic squeezes over which they, themselves, have little if any control.

But let me read Judge Watson's letter. It expresses the thought far better than I can.

CLARKSVILLE, TEX., December 5, 1963.
Re report on Red River County, Tex., ARA program.

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PATMAN: Buddy and I have just completed the attached report, at the request of Pat, to send to the Office of Planning and Research, Area Redevelopment Administration. It is in the nature of a 2-year progress report, as required by the ARA. We thought you might perhaps like to have an advance copy of this.

You may recall that our overall economic development plan was submitted on September 1, 1961, and in this we set 56 goals. We recently listed these 56 goals and discussed the action taken in regard to each, and this is the subject of the report.

Somewhat to our amazement, we found very definite action has been taken on 47 projects, or, about 84 percent. We found 16

goals had been reached. Even those of us working in the program were gratified to find so many results; we frankly had not realized the total of these achievements.

In making this record, for whatever it may be worth, we used the advice and assistance and, in many cases, the resources, of many Federal groups. Prominent among these are: U.S. Department of Commerce (Area Redevelopment Administration), SBA, HHFA, CFA, PHA, Farmers' Home Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and, U.S. Department of Agriculture through the Texas A. & M. Extension Service. We also used considerable State help.

We think perhaps this is at least a partial refutation of those who criticize ARA as a giveaway. Actual grants did not figure prominently in but a few of these projects. Many Government loans and guarantees were accepted, of course, but these are repayable with interest. Most of the projects were financed by local government or through private sources.

This required a fantastic amount of work by local sources, but this we have been willing to give and are working even harder at this time.

All of these projects are important but many are preparatory only, and we are now about ready for economic progress. The 10-percent financing required by ARA still proves a major stumbling block, but we are putting in many hours now on prospective industries and on agricultural plans.

Mr. PATMAN, all of us here, after much thoughtful consideration, wonder if our county isn't really completely representative of ARA as it was meant to work. That is, these big projects make a big splash and are wonderful to have (we are working on some ourselves) and we hope everyone gets one. But, all of these little things that we have been able to do, with your help, have meant so much to this county.

ARA so enthused our people that a wave of optimism swept over this county and our citizens begin to feel that now is the time to get things done. There was a surge to accomplish things that had before looked impossible. Through your urging, many agencies gave us help where before we had been ignored. We feel if ever there was a bootstrap operation, with ARA help, of course, we are it.

So, perhaps that is what ARA is really meant to be: An idea which will encourage people to help themselves on all these things, with encouragement and assistance from the Federal agencies.

Economically, we are still not prospering as we would hope. But, we have several very fine things working. With the continued support of ARA and with your invaluable help, we think we can pull this county on up to where it should be.

We are all looking forward to seeing you. Buddy and Pat join me in sending you our best regards.

Sincerely,

GAVIN WATSON, JR.

URBAN RENEWAL IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DOWDY] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. DOWDY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to thank

the gentleman from New York [Mr. HORTON], and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HARSHA], who are members of Subcommittee No. 4 of the House Committee on the District of Columbia of which I am chairman, for their very kind and constructive remarks of yesterday concerning the House District of Columbia Subcommittee No. 4 study of urban renewal in the city of Washington.

These gentlemen have given freely of their time and efforts in the best tradition of Members of this House. I want to express my appreciation to them for their cooperation and contributions to the subcommittee and their remarks concerning the Columbia Plaza project.

Further, I want to acknowledge and express appreciation to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WIDNALL] and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ALGER] for their kind remarks and contribution to the discussion yesterday.

It appears that Washington is not the only city which has its "Columbia Plaza" problem. I have received communications from Dayton, Ohio, which indicate that a very similar project is underway in that city.

It appears that the Perry Meade project in Dayton has received a Federal grant of advance funds in excess of \$120,000. As in Columbia Plaza in Washington, the "chosen instrument" policy of preselecting a developer without competition, even before any project plan is prepared, is evidently being used.

The Perry Meade project in Dayton calls for the use of Federal funds to acquire approximately 50 acres of the downtown area for urban renewal purposes. I am informed that the project area contains most of the new and improved buildings in the central business district, while other areas of the business district which have shown a substantial downward trend in values over the past 10 or 15 years are not included in the renewal area. Although this seems completely contrary to the purpose and intent of the urban renewal provisions of the Housing Act, it is apparently the general practice in such cases.

It appears that the disposition of the renewal land area in the Perry Meade project is to be made to the "chosen instrument" redeveloper without any competition. Existing businesses in the renewal area indicate that they have been denied any opportunity to build their own buildings, even though they are ready, willing, and able to do so under a redevelopment plan, and without being subsidized by the American taxpayers.

In the Columbia Plaza area in Washington, existing property owners, ready and able to redevelop privately, without Federal cost or under the renewal plan, were squeezed out. Our committee found that the procedures used subverted the purposes of the law and amounted to the use of public power for a private user under the guise of qualifying the project as a public use. From the information made available to me in the following letter, which I request be incorporated in my remarks, the Perry Meade project seems closely akin to the situation in Columbia Plaza. If this is the case, there

is no authority in the Housing Act to permit the use of Federal funds for such purpose, and the Administrator of Urban Renewal is under obligation to protect the funds of the taxpayers of the Nation.

DAYTON, OHIO,
December 17, 1963.

Re city of Dayton, Ohio, central business district urban renewal.

Hon. JOHN DOWDY,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DOWDY: The city of Dayton, Ohio, is in the process of obtaining Federal funds for assistance in purchasing for renewal purposes, approximately 50 acres of the downtown area of the city. A part of this area contains most of the new buildings and improvements made in the central business district during the past 10 or 15 years, and some of the area to be renewed has multiplied in value many times over recent years. Other areas of the downtown business district not within the renewal area have shown a substantial downward trend in values over the same period of time.

The city commission has decided to sell this entire acreage to Mr. John Galbreath of Columbus, Ohio. No other competitive bids will be made on the property. Mr. Galbreath intends to submit his renewal design at a private luncheon of the leaders of the community on December 20, 1963.

We are attorneys for an Ohio corporation, Car-Two, Inc., that owns property which is slated to be sold to Mr. Galbreath. This corporation is owned by several local businessmen and it has owned the property for approximately 10 years. Our client operates a title abstracting business on its property at the present time, and wishes to construct a modern office building that will comply with the requirements of the plan of renewal for the area. All necessary private financing has been arranged and no governmental financial assistance is required. The city refuses to allow our client to construct the building and gives as the reason, that Mr. Galbreath is unwilling to have this property excluded.

We have filed a lawsuit in the local Federal district court, which is now pending upon a motion by the city to dismiss the case on the theory that the Federal court does not have jurisdiction. Several other lawsuits have been filed in the local common pleas court by other property owners in the urban renewal area. In spite of the pendency of these suits, the city is proceeding at full speed with its plans for the acquisition and sale of the property to Mr. Galbreath.

If Federal funds can be used through urban renewal to destroy the small businessman to the advantage of the few, I believe it will do more toward encouraging such things as communism than the Communists can do for themselves. How can we criticize the complete ownership of land by the Communists if we are to encourage, through the use of Federal funds, the ownership of land by a few multimillionaires. The question can be asked, "Why should the U.S. Government concern itself with one property owner in the city of Dayton?" However, if the city of Dayton, with the use of Federal funds, can compel, under a threat of law, perhaps a hundred or more small property owners within a 50-acre area of the city of Dayton, to sell their properties to the city for resale to Mr. Galbreath, and this is happening in many other cities throughout the United States, its impact on our society is not a little matter.

If you would like to have any additional information, please let us know and we will supply it to you, either in person or otherwise.

Very truly yours,

PAUL H. GRANZOW.

KNOWLES PROJECT

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Montana [Mr. OLSEN] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. OLSEN of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of this distinguished body the following letter which I received from a constituent who is the chairman of the Flathead-Kootenai Tribe in Montana.

Due to a lack of time, I was unable to place this letter in the RECORD of our discussion on Knowles Dam Tuesday, and request your permission to have the letter printed in today's RECORD. I particularly wish to point out that this letter is only one of many letters from Indians who clearly show that the Knowles project is misrepresented to the Congress by private power interests:

Hon. ARNOLD OLSEN.

DEAR SIR: As chairman of and spokesman for the Flathead-Kootenai organization, a legally franchised group of the rank and file Indians of the Flathead and Kootenai tribes which includes a potential membership of some one thousand individuals, I wish to take exception to and refute the statement made by the Honorable Mr. HARSHA, Representative of Ohio; in essence, the opinions expressed that the Flathead Indians are against Knowles Dam, and the position he has taken in regard to our treaty rights.

The Knowles proposal does in no way infringe upon our original treaty rights. On the contrary, the dam site represents a sound tribal asset which by treaty we are entitled to make the best use of.

Regarding Indian opinion, I want it known for the record that no general assessment of opinion regarding Knowles Dam has ever been taken among our people. We are aware that Mr. HARSHA may have been taken in by various reports issued by the Flathead Tribal Council, a group of 10 Indians who would like to have it thought that all of our Indians are against the Knowles proposal. It should be known that this tribal governing body, which has been in the clutches of the Montana Power Co. since the construction of Kerr Dam on the lower Flathead River, would not report the fact that there are indeed a great many Indians in favor of Knowles Dam.

I challenge this governing body and the Honorable Mr. HARSHA to place this issue before our people for a real assessment of the facts. I request that any other opinions on the Indian side of this issue be withheld from testimony pending proper foundation. We want no one to place false words in our mouths.

Yours truly,

HENRY LOZEAU,
Chairman, Flathead-Kootenai.

MISSOULA, MONT.

Further note two telegrams from outstanding leaders in the Flathead tribe:

CHARLO, MONT.,
December 17, 1963.

Representative ARNOLD OLSEN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.:

No one knows how the majority of Indians feel about Knowles because the tribal council has not held a vote on this issue. It is plain to see why they have not done so; they fear too much opposition to the

council's stand. In my opinion the majority favor Knowles.

Respectfully,

LUCILLE T. ROULLIER,
Member, Flathead Tribe.

RONAN, MONT.,
December 17, 1963.

ARNOLD OLSEN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.:

Indian council does not represent all members of the Flathead Tribe on the issue of Knowles Dam. We are for it.

Mrs. WEIVODA.

POWER OF TOBACCO INDUSTRY

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. UDALL] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, we have seen two demonstrations this week of the power of the tobacco industry to intimidate the American people, and in light of the overwhelming evidence linking cigarette smoking to various diseases, I believe these events warrant comment.

First, I would call the attention of my colleagues to a report carried on the market pages this week that tobacco stocks were booming in spite of the fact that the Surgeon General's Committee on Smoking and Health is about to release its report on this problem. The news stories explained that tobacco industry leaders were convinced Congress would not follow up that report with any sort of legislation. If this is the stuff on which stock prices are built, I think we may have pause to reflect on the operations of Wall Street. As one concerned Member of Congress, I want to make it clear to my colleagues and the public that I intend to follow up that Surgeon General's report with renewed efforts to enact legislation to cope with a most serious health menace in this country. I presently am awaiting Department reports on my bill to place smoking products under the Federal food and drug laws. If other recommendations ultimately are made by the Surgeon General, I will certainly give them most serious consideration. In any case, I am certain the time is at hand for the Congress of the United States to recognize the need for smoking legislation of some kind, and I want it clearly understood that the tobacco industry leaders do not speak for me when they say that Congress will continue to ignore this problem.

Mr. Speaker, the second event of interest this week was a report Sunday in the New York Times that the AFL-CIO has cancelled plans to include a drive against excessive smoking in its cancer education program next month.

It does not take too much guessing to figure out what maneuvering preceded that announcement. The tobacco industry spoke to the tobacco unions, which in turn spoke to the leadership of the AFL-CIO, and what started out

as a sound program of public education has been turned into a travesty.

Mr. Speaker, in view of the fantastic accumulation of facts indicting cigarette smoking with the causation of cancer, emphysema, cardiovascular and other physical disorders, it makes absolutely no sense to conduct a program on cancer prevention without talking about cigarettes.

This would be like "educating" the public about the problem of obesity without mentioning desserts.

It would also be like selling cigarettes with "extra margins," new "miracle" filters and the like, without mentioning what it is that we're being protected from.

Mr. Speaker, I do not condemn the AFL-CIO. It is a democratic organization which must seek always to tread a line between the demands of its various elements. But I deplore the high-pressure tactics which most surely can be blamed for this idiotic result.

It will be noted that the AFL-CIO gave as its reason for this action the "fact" that the health hazard in smoking is a subject of controversy among science and health authorities. This is simply a restatement of the well-known tobacco industry position that "the facts aren't all in."

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues are aware of the endless procedure envisaged by the tobacco industry in this regard. As long as they can hire some "authority" somewhere to say he isn't yet convinced, they hope to continue saying "but the facts aren't all in."

Let us imagine that as a nation we decided to conduct the most ambitious test of the effects of smoking on health that could be imagined. Suppose that we took 10 percent of the population of every State in the Union and followed every detail of the lives of these people for the next 25 years. Following that study let us suppose, which is most likely, that the facts pointed overwhelmingly to cigarette smoking as a major cause of illness and premature death. Do you imagine the tobacco industry would be satisfied?

I am sure there is no one present who assumes for a moment that the industry would be satisfied. They would contend that certain of the reports were inaccurate, that the original 10-percent sample was improperly taken, that the data failed to correspond significantly to previous data, and so on ad infinitum. In short, even such a massive accumulation as this would be questioned, disputed, minimized, and made "controversial" by the propagandists of the tobacco industry.

Mr. Speaker, this is not an unimportant or trivial problem. In a recent newsletter I pointed out to my constituents that fatalities in the next 12 months attributable to cigarette smoking would exceed the 100,000 persons killed in the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, and might actually approach the 292,000 battlefield deaths our Nation suffered in World War II. These are not scare figures. I firmly believe the evidence already assembled by leading scientists must lead to American fatalities in the range of 100,000 to

300,000 a year—all attributable to cigarette smoking. And there are those who say this problem should be ignored.

If this is peace, Mr. Speaker, what would war be like?

Without objection, I insert the New York Times article of Sunday, December 15, at this point in my remarks:

AFL-CIO DROPS DRIVE ON SMOKING—LEAVES ISSUE OF CANCER LINK TO MEDICAL EXPERTS

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organization has canceled plans to include a drive against excessive smoking in its cancer education program next month.

The drive is part of the American Cancer Society's general effort to reduce the incidence of cancer through education aimed at prevention and early detection.

The program of the AFL-CIO will be carried on in cooperation with the society.

When the federation's community service activities section announced that the drive on excessive smoking would be included in its program, AFL-CIO spokesmen said, labor officials and interested tobacco unions were surprised.

WORKED WITH FOUNDATION

When questioned whether the issue had been discussed by the federation at its convention or in executive council sessions, inquiry showed it had not. Neither had the noncontroversial parts of the cancer education program.

However, the labor organization has supported cancer education for a long time, working in the field originally with the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation.

As a result it had been decided that no special authorization from the convention or the council was required.

Federation spokesmen said the question was not expected to be raised at the next convention or council session unless the medical profession or the Government agreed that excessive smoking was involved directly as a causative agent in cancer.

As matters stand, they said, the issue is not properly up to the federation. The rest of the program relating to prevention, early detection, and treatment involves matters on which science and health authorities are in agreement, which raises no policy issue, they explained.

THE 1ST SESSION, 88TH CONGRESS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. STAGGERS] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, the calendar is about to put an end to the hardest working session of Congress in all history. Probably the uninformed will greet this statement with a derisive hoot. It is neither funny nor embarrassing to those of us who have struggled and wrangled through the full count of calendar months without a pause to catch our breath. If it were proper to measure the amount of work we have done by the number of complicated pieces of legislation we have put on the statute books, our record might be called into question. A better measure of our activity is the number of hours we have spent considering proposed legislation, in hearing testimony for and against proposals, and in gathering and analyzing

public opinion on the subject. The fact is that a vast amount of highly controversial legislation has been considered by this session of the Congress.

Up through December 13, 9,497 bills have been introduced in the House, plus 1,464 resolutions. The Senate has contributed 2,388 bills and 374 resolutions. A larger than usual proportion of these measures belong in the controversial category. Testimony before the committees considering them has been long and heated. The various public interests affected by the proposals have been unusually antagonistic. Public opinion on many of them is difficult to ascertain. Probably immediate and short-range advantages gain more support than far-sighted plans in the broad public interest. It would be the height of unwisdom to enact such measures into law before their full effect could be foreseen with clarity. It is better to delay action in some cases than to be compelled to undo action which turns out to be mischievous. This is not a time of crisis, either in foreign matters or on the domestic scene. The U.S. News observes:

Congress is the place where diverse and often clashing interests of this vast Nation are adjusted and compromised.

That has been the perplexing and complicated task of this session of the 88th Congress. Our record cannot be compiled and evaluated until the end of the next session.

On many of the issues of the day, individual Members of the Congress have already reached a conclusion. In my own case, I have no hesitancy in taking a stand on those which I consider to be in the interest of the people I represent and of the Nation as a whole. I must credit other Members with being equally sincere. Where our views conflict, some common ground of agreement should be found—must be found. The involved, apparently cumbersome, and sometimes vexatious procedures of the legislative branch of the Government are designed for the express purpose of discovering that common ground. The matters which have provoked bitter argument in this session have too important a bearing on the future well-being of this Nation to permit of adjustment without full consideration of the probable consequences.

In the area of national defense, there has been no controversy on purpose. This Congress is unitedly committed to the strongest defense that money and advanced technology can procure. There are differences of opinion over what weapons systems or what organizational adaptations best serve that purpose. These are matters requiring the best scientific judgments available. The Congress has been busy in securing those judgments and in acting on them.

There has also been wide agreement on the desirability of relaxing tensions where national security is not endangered.

On the domestic front, this Congress is being designated as an "educational Congress." Nearly \$3 billion has been

authorized or appropriated in three bills designed to expand and aid education facilities. A full half of it goes to vocational education programs, and nearly a quarter billion more to the expansion of medical education facilities. An additional third of a billion has been authorized for an attack on the enormous problem of mental health.

This attention to urgent domestic needs has wide support, both in Congress and among the people. We are making a beginning on problems of health and education that have waited too long already, while we have been absorbed in providing for matters relating to defense and to international relationships. The appropriations made for the start do not, in fact, represent additions to the budget. Careful pruning of the budgetary requests by the House Appropriation Committee has made it possible to save approximately twice the cost of health and education appropriations. It is a case of putting money where it was most needed at the time. Congress is properly concerned with making necessary expenditures, and equally concerned with avoiding unnecessary expenditures.

A threatened strike which would have paralyzed the rail transportation system of the Nation and, along with it, all business activity, was averted by the creation of an independent arbitration board. It was my good fortune to have a significant role in devising this plan of settlement and in securing its acceptance.

A vigorous attack on the continuing problem of employment was made by this Congress when it placed accent upon acceleration in aid to public works projects and to construction of interstate highways. I am happy to note that my State of West Virginia showed during the year commendable initiative in developing water and sewer systems and other public facilities under this program. Long-needed highway construction is presently being speeded up. Loans and grants under ARA have helped to develop the economic resources of the State, and the program has been extended by this Congress. Further, we have provided for important research programs in many fields, ranging from development and use of natural resources to the most scientific approaches to outer space questions and those of the interior of the atom. Unemployment compensations have been increased and extended.

The armed services have been given a needed basic pay rate increase. Veterans and those suffering from service-connected disabilities have been given generous consideration.

Agriculture is one domestic problem for which no permanent and generally acceptable solution has yet been found. In the absence of such a solution, the Congress has provided temporary extension of the remedies now in use, and has endeavored to correct some of the inequities of the past.

These are just a few of the solid accomplishments of the 88th Congress to date. They should not be obscured in the shadow produced by the blazing light

of publicity thrown on a relatively few highly controversial and as yet unresolved issues. In a less complex and less rapidly moving age, they would entitle the Congress to general applause.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 875) entitled "Joint resolution making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, for certain activities of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare related to mental retardation, and for other purposes," disagreed to by the House; requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. PASTORE, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HILL, Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. CORTON to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. EDWARDS.
Mr. GIAMO.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 792. An act to establish in the State of Michigan the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a joint resolution of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.J. Res. 848. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of the month of February in each year as "American Heart Month."

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1175. An act to revise the boundaries of the Carlsbad Caverns National Park in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes; and

S. 2311. An act to provide for the preparation and printing of compilations of materials relating to annual national high school and college debate topics.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BURLISON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 1211. An act to admit the vessels *Fort Town*, *Maple City*, and *Windmill Point* to American registry and to permit their use in the coastwise trade;

H.R. 1532. An act for the relief of Herbert R. Schaaf;

H.R. 1560. An act for the relief of Constantinos A. Grigoros (Gregoras);

H.R. 2292. An act for the relief of Marvin M. Greenlee;

H.R. 2364. An act for the relief of the Clay County Hospital, Brazil, Ind.;

H.R. 4099. An act for the relief of Jesse Leigh, Jr.;

H.R. 4157. An act to enact part II of the District of Columbia Code, entitled "Judiciary and Judicial Procedure" codifying the general and permanent laws relating to the judiciary and judicial procedure of the District of Columbia;

H.R. 4505. An act to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to entertain, hear, and determine a motion for a new trial on the claim of Robert Alexander;

H.R. 4759. An act for the relief of W. V. Grimes, James A. Powell, Frank Grove, Harry P. Nash, Jr., and Michael J. Neofitou;

H.R. 5746. An act for the relief of Robert H. Bagby;

H.R. 6181. An act for the relief of Mr. Rudolph Sanderson, of Meriden, Kans.;

H.R. 6468. An act for the relief of Harold J. Burke;

H.R. 6807. An act for the relief of N. W. Robinson & Co., Inc.;

H.R. 7019. An act to provide further compensation to Mrs. Johnson Bradley for certain land and improvements in the village of Odanah, Wis., taken by the Federal Government;

H.R. 8667. An act authorizing additional appropriations for the prosecution of comprehensive plans for certain river basins;

H.R. 9413. An act to provide for the coinage of 50-cent pieces bearing the likeness of John Fitzgerald Kennedy;

H.J. Res. 680. Joint resolution requesting the President to designate 1964 as "U.S. Customs Year"; and

H.J. Res. 778. Joint resolution to provide for participation by the Government of the United States in the Hague Conference on Private International Law and the International (Rome) Institute for the Unification of Private Law, and authorizing appropriations therefor.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 19 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until Monday, December 23, 1963, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

1465. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting the final report of the U.S. Study Commission on the Savannah, Altamaha, St. Mary's, Apalachicola-Chatahoochee and Perdido-

Escambia River Basins and intervening areas (commonly known as the U.S. Study Commission—Southeast River Basins) was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Public Works.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. PASSMAN: Committee of Conference. H.R. 9499. A bill making appropriations for foreign aid and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1091). Ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

Mr. HAWKINS introduced a bill (H.R. 9559) to amend section 221 of the National Housing Act to require, as a condition of mortgage insurance for cooperative housing thereunder, a finding by the Federal Housing Commissioner (after public hearing) that the proposed housing will adequately serve a useful purpose, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

Mr. EDWARDS introduced a bill (H.R. 9560) for the relief of Lim Sam Soon which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1963

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by the President pro tempore.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:

O God, who in the gift at Bethlehem sent the supreme revelation of Thy love to all mankind: Into Thy holy keeping we commit ourselves and all that has been said and done here in sincerity of motive and purpose. Wilt Thou bless and strengthen all that within these cherished walls has been worthily weighed as these servants of the people's choice have followed flickering lights in a darkened hour.

And now as in the glow and glory of the Christmastide "The End" is about to be inscribed, closing another chapter in the record of the Nation's life.

May the Lord bless you and keep you in your going out and in your coming in. May the Lord make His face to shine upon you and be gracious unto you. May the Lord lift up the light of His counte-

nance upon you and give you peace—peace in your own hearts and homes, peace in this dear land where still burns brightly freedom's holy light, and the Advent offer of peace throughout all the earth to men of good will, now and evermore.

In the name of the Prince of Peace we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar days of Friday, December 20, and Saturday, December 21, 1963, was dispensed with.

LIMITATION OF DEBATE DURING MORNING HOUR

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, it was ordered that statements in the morning hour be limited to 3 minutes.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, to consider the postmaster nominations on the Executive Calendar.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no reports of committees, the nominations on the Executive Calendar will be stated.

POSTMASTERS

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that these nominations be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations will be considered en bloc; and, without objection, they are confirmed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of these nominations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

On motion of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

PRINTING OF COMMITTEE ACTIVITY REPORTS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. With reference to the printing of committee activity reports for the session, as chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, I wish to remind the chairmen of all committees that the Joint Committee on Printing has very properly ruled that

the printing of such reports, both as committee prints and in the RECORD, is duplication, the cost of which cannot be justified.

It is requested that committee chairmen decide whether they wish these reports printed as committee prints or in the RECORD, since the Government Printing Office will be directed not to print them both ways.

REPORT OF U.S. STUDY COMMISSION—SOUTHEAST RIVER BASINS (S. DOC. NO. 51)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the final report of the U.S. Study Commission on the Savannah, Altamaha, Saint Marys, Apalachicola-Chattahoochee and Perdido-Escambia River Basins and intervening areas (commonly known as the U.S. Study Commission—Southeast River Basins), which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Public Works, and ordered to be printed.

RESOLUTION OF MUNICIPAL BOARD OF ORMOC CITY, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Municipal Board of Ormoc City, Philippine Islands, expressing condolences at the death of the late President John F. Kennedy, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

PERSONAL STATEMENT BY SENATOR KEATING

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, from checking the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I find that on rollcall No. 159, in the 87th Congress, 2d session, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 108, part 12; page 16409, on the vote on the motion of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] to adjourn, I am not recorded. If present and voting, I would have voted "yea."

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, December 21, 1963, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills and joint resolution:

S. 1014. An act for the relief of Mrs. Joyce Mark Bouvier and Paula Bouvier;

S. 1096. An act for the relief of Mrs. Susanna Grun (Susanne Roth);

S. 1319. An act to amend chapter 35 of title 18, United States Code, with respect to the escape or attempted escape of juvenile delinquents;

S. 1838. An act for the relief of Hannah Robbins; and

S.J. Res. 113. Joint resolution to authorize the President to issue annually a proclamation designating the first week in March of each year as "Save Your Vision Week."

FOREIGN AID CUTS

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, an article published in the Wall Street Jour-

nal of yesterday, entitled "Administration To Try New Ways To Avert Big Cuts in Oversea Funds" is a knowledgeable presentation—by Philip Geyelin, of the Wall Street Journal staff—of various ways and means whereby the budget could be adjusted to minimize the amount of foreign aid, as such.

For example, the writer points out that military assistance funds could be placed under the regular appropriation for the Department of Defense, and that it could be done logically because of the close relationship between the military assistance part of our foreign aid program and our national defense program. Other examples are given.

In view of the current battle being waged over foreign aid, I believe this article merits the attention of the general public; therefore I ask unanimous consent to have the article printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FOREIGN AID CHANGE—ADMINISTRATION TO TRY NEW WAYS TO ADVERT BIG CUTS IN OVERSEA FUNDS—MILITARY AID WILL BE SHIFTED TO DEFENSE BUDGET; CRITICS MAY BALK AT REPACKAGING—GIRDING FOR NEXT YEAR'S FIGHT

(By Philip Geyelin)

WASHINGTON.—As Congress puts final touches on another severe drubbing of the U.S. foreign aid program, the scene along the aid front is strikingly familiar—but only up to a point.

Aid advocates are grimly warning that next year's congressional reception promises to be equally rough. The Johnson administration is urgently searching for new ways to put a more appealing look on overseas assistance. And veteran foreign aiders are contending that just about everything possible has already been tried.

But new approaches will be tried next year, nonetheless. While final decisions have yet to be made, talks with key planners strongly suggest a significant switch from past aid strategy. The Johnson treatment, it's already clear, calls for a combination of strategic retreat and a little sleight of hand. One result is sure to be the slimmest aid program sent to Congress in recent years. But another result will be that the program will look considerably slimmer than it really is. And whether this will bemuse the lawmakers is anybody's guess.

THIS YEAR'S CUTS

The briefest look at what happened to this year's aid program explains the urgency with which the administration is casting around for a fresh approach. Within the next day or so, House and Senate conferees are expected to agree on an appropriation of only about \$3 billion for the fiscal year begun last July; the slash would be the sharpest ever made in an administration aid request.

All but forgotten is that the late President Kennedy actually asked Congress at the beginning of this year for \$4.9 billion in new aid appropriations; in the wake of recommendations for a general tightening up, made by a citizens' study group headed by retired Gen. Lucius Clay, Mr. Kennedy scaled down his original request by \$500 million or so; still later, the Kennedy administration reconciled itself to General Clay's own rockbottom recommendation of \$4.1 billion.

The aid planners are contending that another round of fund chopping next year, going as deep as this year's, would put them almost out of business. So a wide-ranging review is underway on President Johnson's

orders, and the rough outlines of next year's approach are emerging.

REDEFINING "FOREIGN AID"

The broad strategy calls for nothing less than a redefinition of "foreign aid" and a splitting of the fund request into various parts.

The theory is that much of this country's overseas help—military aid, Export-Import Bank loans, sales of surplus farm commodities, and cash handouts for political purposes—are now lumped together either in budget columns or the public's mind under the general heading of "Foreign Aid." Yet each of these, it's insisted, serves some American self-interest: Military aid in many cases supports U.S. defense activities; Eximbank loans help U.S. exporters as well as hard-pressed foreign purchasers; sales of surplus farm goods ease the U.S. farm problem besides feeding the hungry overseas; cash grants for political purposes can be considered part of every country's diplomacy.

The thinking of many top aid men is that all these items not only make the foreign aid program look bulky but bear no strict relation to the kind of aid doled out to build dams, highways, schools, or other projects aimed at economic uplift. The result, they argue, is that strictly economic aid appears to be a far bigger budget item than it actually is.

BOOKKEEPING CHANGES

One remedy involves no more than bookkeeping. Just this week, officials report, President Johnson decided to extract all or most military aid from next year's foreign aid bill. Some projects involving such things as communications networks, radar screens, or overseas air and naval bases, which serve U.S. forces as well as those of other countries, will be tucked into the defense budget and, as one official puts it, "simply disappear from view among the billions for defense." Military training programs would get the same treatment. These two changes alone would magically remove several hundred millions of dollars from foreign aid appropriations.

A separate appropriation bill may be created to cover military hardware given to friendly nations. This could slice the annual foreign aid appropriation request by almost \$1 billion.

Even economic assistance may be repackaged in hope of gentler treatment on Capitol Hill. One possibility: All Latin American aid under the Alliance for Progress, accounting for a half billion or so in appropriations, may be presented separately to Congress. The thought is that this might have more appeal, especially now that Latin American responsibilities, both political and economic, have been consolidated under the newly appointed Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, Thomas Mann. Not only will he bear the additional title of Special Assistant to President Johnson, but he is thought to have special appeal to businessmen and conservative lawmakers and so might be able to push Alliance for Progress funds through Congress with less argument.

Similar legerdemain is to be applied to another aspect of foreign aid that draws heavy congressional fire—the large bureaucracy involved. Officials note that two-thirds of all aid personnel deal with technical assistance, which accounts for a relatively small part of the spending. A proposal under consideration would trim this item on Uncle Sam's payroll by simply paying countries receiving technical aid the amount necessary for them to contract out the work to universities or foundations. The costs to the U.S. taxpayer presumably wouldn't change, but the work force employed by the aid-dispensing Agency for International Development would contract dramatically.

There are, it's true, practical limits to repackaging possibilities. Already, surplus farm commodity transactions are budgeted to the Agriculture Department; the Export-Import Bank has its own borrowing authority from Congress and does not figure in foreign-aid appropriations. Yet both are regularly lumped into the foreign-aid figure when the subject is discussed by its most vocal opponents, including Democratic Representative PASSMAN, of Louisiana, whose House Appropriations subcommittee did much of this year's aid cutting.

Mr. PASSMAN, it's agreed, would have no trouble reassembling an impressive foreign-aid total no matter how the program may be fragmented in presentation to Congress. But repackaging and redefinition can at least, aid officials figure, have an educational impact on the U.S. public as well as the lawmakers and thus lengthen the odds somewhat against a repeat of this year's aid debacle.

Helping administration efforts will be a retreat somewhat in its aid requests. Most administration planners agree this year's deep cuts tend to set limits on what can be sought next year. The best present guess is that next year's total of aid appropriation requests comparable to the traditional aid package will be not much higher than the \$3.6 billion Congress authorized this year, and possibly will be much closer to the \$3 billion or so that the lawmakers may wind up appropriating. (The amount next year actually labeled as either sum.)

The disparity in outlook stems from a lively debate now underway on whether to depart drastically from the traditional padding of aid requests in anticipation of heavy congressional cuts. Some aid men are suggesting that the Johnson administration ought to propose a "hard" figure and then fight furiously for it.

Though no decision has been reached, the betting is that the administration will not take that gamble. For one thing, as aid officials see it, Congress merely took the Clay Committee's recommendations as a starting point for deep cutting. President Johnson, it's expected, will recognize the natural instinct of many lawmakers to whack away at the foreign aid bill, especially in an election year, and will accordingly add what one official calls "cut insurance," of \$500 million or so, atop estimated minimum needs.

Whatever the figure proposed next year, it will almost certainly signal a sharp retrenchment from recent requests and even from recent appropriations. For last fiscal year, Mr. Kennedy requested \$4.9 billion in appropriations and received \$3.9 billion. At one stage in this year's struggle with Congress, the Kennedy administration was insisting it could get along with no less than that figure. Yet on Wednesday President Johnson was indicating an ability to "live with" not much above \$3 billion. What accounts for this seeming complacency over massive aid cutting?

One answer is simply that the administration now sees no hope of getting more. Privately, aid officials concede, too, the squeeze is being eased partly because the delay in action on appropriations has slowed the rate of aid giving and partly because the failure of Brazil and Indonesia to put their economies in order has resulted in almost a cutoff of U.S. aid to those countries; Indonesia has also offended the United States with its hostility toward the new Federation of Malaysia.

If either of these countries suddenly became eligible through political change or a new attitude toward economic reform, says one aid man, "this could push us right back up to the \$4 billion level again." Partly with this in mind the Johnson administration is reserving the right to go back to Con-

gress for extra funds next year if convinced they're needed.

Perhaps more important, however, in the current administration attitude is the fact that Aid Administrator David Bell has been doing considerable trimming of his own, much of it in response to the Clay report's recommendations. These included a proposed clampdown on countries not willing to put their economic house in order, a wholesale tightening up of technical aid, a general deemphasis of aid to African nations that receive sizable help from European countries and speedier phasing out of aid to countries which are rapidly reaching self-sufficiency. Now a mere dozen nations account for two-thirds of U.S. economic assistance, and such relatively prosperous beneficiaries as Israel, Greece, and Nationalist China have been marked down for an early cutoff.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEDURE AND REFORM

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I invite the attention of Senators to an editorial entitled "Sail on, Noble Scow!" published yesterday in the Washington Evening Star. I believe the editorial is accurate, timely, and circumspect; and I ask unanimous consent to have it printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, follows:

SAIL ON, NOBLE SCOW!

As Congress arrives at a recess which in other years began 3 to 5 months earlier, an anguished cry arises. The situation, we are assured, has become intolerable. Congress must be reformed. Archaic rules must be brought up to date. Obsolete procedures must be abandoned. Institutions like the Rules Committee in the House and the right to filibuster in the Senate must no longer be permitted to frustrate the will of the people as expressed in bills sent over by the administration.

Like any human agency Congress no doubt can always profit from a fresh examination of its ways and from a bit of judicious tinkering. But it is certainly true that the only body legally empowered to tinker with Congress is Congress. If Congress doesn't do it, it won't be done.

Since the Members of Congress do not appear to be exactly rushing to do the job, it may behoove the rest of us, nonmembers, to use the recess to gain a little perspective on the problem, if problem there truly is.

In the perspective of time, as Senator DIRKSEN recently pointed out, whatever else it is, the "problem" of Congress is not new. From the earliest days of the Republic, editors and administrators have assailed the National Legislature as leaderless and unwieldy, balky, and indolent. The Senator produced, among many examples, the congressional "crisis" in the press of 1836-37. The 24th Congress was seen as a "weak, bigoted, persecuting, and intolerant set of instruments of malice and every hateful passion." Among the instruments were Henry Clay, Thomas Hart Benton, James Buchanan, James K. Polk, John Quincy Adams, and Sam Houston.

There is also a perspective of purpose. Historically and at the moment attacks upon Congress are based on what it doesn't get done. But, contradictory as it may sound, this is one of the great values of the body.

Senator DIRKSEN, in an appropriately homely simile, said, "Our Government is much like an old scow. It does not move fast; it does not move very far at one time; but it does not sink."

In the political history of modern times, beginning in 1776, that last is a greater achievement than may be thought by those impatient for twin diesels on the legislative end of the scow. We call ourselves a young country and we are. But our form of representative government is the oldest continuing political system in the world. At its own steady pace the scow proceeds on the river of time, while flashier craft have gone aground or gone to the bottom.

The great stabilizer of that system is the very slow-poke quality built into the elaborate constitutional separation of powers. We are a Federal Union as well as a representative democracy. Those two characteristics create the two Houses of Congress and lead directly to the sometime maddening deliberation of the deliberative body.

It may be doubted that tinkering within the constitutional framework is going to change much. The heavily derided House Rules Committee, for instance, was created in just such a spirit of tinkering, as an antidote to the power of the Speaker early in this century. Like Aesop's frogs, Congress moved from King Stork to King Log, exchanging one set of "disadvantages" for another.

The governing disadvantage, however, remains the nature of our free society. It is not hard to devise efficient systems of government. The trick is to find a reasonable compromise between efficiency and restraint.

In time of real national crisis, Congress has proved again and again that it can move swiftly in creative collaboration with the Executive. Measures exist by which a dedicated majority can at any time make things move in either House. Finally, the electorate itself can, if it wishes, create a whole new ball game in Congress every 2 years.

When none of these things happens, it may reasonably be doubted that a national crisis exists. It may be assumed that Congress, in its fashion, reflects the will of the country to go slowly.

Speaking for a minority of the press, we extend season's greetings to a battered, noble, much maligned but still enduring, old scow. We expect it will be afloat long after the present storms are stilled.

PERSONAL STATEMENT BY SENATOR SMITH

Mrs. SMITH. Mr. President, when a person's integrity is attacked, as mine was earlier this week, it is always gratifying to have such attack repudiated by another party—especially when such repudiation of the attack is made by a distinguished and highly respected newspaper in one's home State.

I received this kind of gratification from the Lewiston, Maine, Daily Sun, 2 days after the attack had been made on me.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record at this point an editorial of December 19, 1963, published in that paper, which states that the charge that I "calculated to panic employees" is ridiculous.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

DEMANDING PROOF IS JUSTIFIED

Senator MARGARET CHASE SMITH is fully justified in wanting to know the facts concerning rumors that the Navy yard at Kittery is on the way to being closed. If an official inquiry by the Senate Subcommittee on Preparedness is necessary to get at those facts, then such action should be taken.

The charge by Senator THOMAS J. McINTYRE, of New Hampshire, that Senator SMITH's statement is "irresponsible and calculated to panic employees" is ridiculous. Such action on her part would be completely contrary to her long and outstanding career of public service. Moreover, it could serve no reasonable political purpose, particularly at this time.

Closing of Navy yard at Kittery would be a hard economic blow both to Maine and New Hampshire. But if such closing is a necessary part of the program of economy in the Defense Department, and not dictated by political expediency, then our two States must learn to live with it. We feel sure that if there are sound reasons for closing the Kittery facility, Senator SMITH would not stand in opposition just because the economy move was in her home district.

There is a lot of difference between opposing economy when it hits home and demanding to know the facts when an economy move will affect one's area. The former is narrowminded politics which ignores the best interests of the country as a whole. The latter is the duty of an elected representative of the people.

The Defense Department should be the first to come forward with full information about Kittery, as well as any decisions it has reached about the future of the operation. Senator SMITH's position is right.

CATTLE AND BEEF IMPORTS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in recent weeks there has been an increasing and justified expression of concern about the importation of cattle and beef products and the effect that it is having on the domestic cattle industry. I have noted that more and more of our colleagues here in the Senate and House of Representatives are expressing their concern about the situation. The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD contains a wealth of supporting information.

The cattle market is dropping; in fact, in some areas the livestock interests are beginning to suffer economically. The increase in cattle and beef imports may not be the only cause, but in my observations they certainly are a major one. My distinguished colleague, the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK], informed me that between 1956 and 1962 there was an average of 890 million pounds imported while in 1962 there were 1.9 billion pounds imported, and this year the increase is even larger. This situation cannot be handled lightly when we are presented with such information as this.

In addition to the import situation the livestock producer is confronted with customer preferences and changing marketing patterns. These matters need attention, but I feel that the most beneficial action at this time would be the establishment of a quota system on imports.

There has been quite a bit of talk about legislation. I do not think this is the quickest way; in fact it might confuse an already complex situation. I have discussed this matter with a number of officials in the administration and I feel that this can be done administratively under existing law.

Senator BURDICK was successful in getting the Senate Finance Committee to adopt a resolution directing the Tariff Commission to begin an investigation of the impact of foreign beef imports on

the domestic market. I hope the Commission will act expeditiously in this matter. I believe there is sufficient authority under the Trade Expansion Act and through executive action to bring about some relief.

The livestock industry is one of the most basic industries in our country; it cannot be allowed to drift. I commend this matter of increased cattle and beef imports to the attention of our President and his counselors, and ask that it be given immediate attention and action at the executive level.

PROGRAM FOR SOLVENCY

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an editorial entitled "Program for Solvency," published in the Washington, D.C., Daily News of Friday, December 20, 1963, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PROGRAM FOR SOLVENCY

For the last several years, the United States has been running a serious deficit in its dealings with other nations. This has been properly deplored, the longrun dangers have been specified and some dramatic, but small, steps have been taken to offset it.

But, as Senator SYMINGTON, of Missouri, says, "we have hesitated to make the necessary hard decisions." Indeed we have hesitated to the point of our own peril.

We still are spending abroad, one way or another, much more than we take in. As a result, since 1951 our gold stock has been reduced from \$22.8 billion to \$15.6 billion at a recent count.

Most of our excess outflow of dollars is due to Government spending—for foreign aid, for maintaining military forces abroad.

Senator SYMINGTON thinks we should put all our international dealings on a two-way street basis. To bring this about, he urges several steps:

Reduce our military forces overseas. Other nations withhold manpower from NATO on the ground they cannot afford it. Neither can we.

In next year's foreign aid program, go to a strictly lend-lease system—materials instead of money, based upon the availability of goods that we are in a position to produce and finance. The countries we aid, as the Senator said, use that aid to make up their own balance-of-payments deficits.

Use the trade program to protect our international financial position. By restricting imports. By postponing trade negotiations until the European Common Market softens its restrictions against U.S. farm products. By amending the 1962 trade expansion law to permit independent negotiations with Great Britain and other countries outside the Common Market.

The clear answer to our balance-of-payments problem, Senator SYMINGTON said, is "a more just and logical division of the costs of freedom." So long as the United States will carry the burden, so long will other nations let us. But if we make the necessary hard decisions the Senator has outlined, then perhaps the others will understand the importance of our own prosperity and stability to their own freedom and economic strength.

All else we have done has failed of substantial improvement in our international deficit. We continue to falter at increasing risk.

We hope Congress has been listening to the Senator from Missouri.

SIOUX FALLS ELKS MEMORIAL TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY—EULOGY BY JUDGE DUNN

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. President, on Sunday, December 1, members of the Sioux Falls Elks Lodge gathered in memory of deceased members of the lodge.

At this memorial service, Circuit Court Judge Francis Dunn offered a fitting eulogy to the late President Kennedy. Judge Dunn is one of the Nation's finest citizens and public servants. He possesses a brilliant mind, a keenly developed sense of justice, and a warm heart. He was a strong supporter and friend of John Kennedy and I am sure that our beloved fallen President would have deeply appreciated what Judge Dunn said about him.

I ask unanimous consent that the eulogy by Judge Dunn be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the eulogy was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

On Friday, November 22, 1963, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 35th President of the United States, and a brother in the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, fell before an assassin's bullets. In just a few moments this most vigorous young man, acknowledged leader of the Western World, was reduced to a lifeless bundle.

Since that fateful hour, hundreds of people have spoken millions of words in eulogy of this great man—I intend to add only a few. Each person who has spoken has touched on one common theme—the feeling of personal tragedy that this assassination has brought to them. I can understand this feeling. I touched this man's hand but once, yet his death brought deep and personal grief to me as though I had lost someone near and dear to me. And the reason is that I had, indeed, lost someone near and dear to me. I had lost the idol of youth, the image of greatness that had been placed before me since childhood by my parents, by my teachers and by my spiritual advisors.

For here was the perfect image of young American manhood; tall of stature and handsome, with a warm winning smile and a glowing personality that would melt an iceberg.

Here was a man of great intellect; blessed with a keen mind—he had cultivated that mind with formal education and voluminous reading until he was a veritable walking book of knowledge.

Here was a man of courage who in time of hot war when his PT boat was shot from under him, and with a painful injury to his back, swam for miles towing an injured shipmate to safety; and who in time of peace and cold war, has stood up to the tyrants of the world until they gave ground before him.

Here was a man born to enormous wealth, yet with the greatest compassion for the lame, the ill, the aged, and the unfortunate.

Here was the most powerful man in the Western World, yet he unashamedly and regularly fell on his knees and asked God for guidance and strength.

Here was a true family man who has publicly stated that his greatest duty on earth was being a parent, and who found some time from each of his crowded days to spend with his beloved Caroline and John-John.

And finally, here was a patriot of the highest order, who fought valiantly in time of war, fought brilliantly for peace in our times, and died serving the great America that he loved.

I do not suppose that John F. Kennedy ever had much time to attend Elks meetings in Boston or in Washington, yet I submit that

he lived and died according to the finest principles of this great order. Today we mourn the passing of a brother.

EDWIN M. MARTIN'S DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. President, no high official of the U.S. Government in recent years has conducted himself with greater effectiveness than Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, Edwin M. Martin.

Mr. Martin has recently yielded this important post to another distinguished official, Thomas Mann. It is understood that President Johnson has been anxious to highlight the importance of Latin America as far as U.S. policy is concerned. To do that he has ordered certain changes in the authority and responsibility of the Assistant Secretary post and apparently felt it was necessary to dramatize his action with a new appointment. While I personally feel that the new Secretary, Thomas Mann, is a highly able official, his appointment should in no way detract from the magnificent record of Secretary Martin.

During the first 2 years of President Kennedy's administration, I served as Director of the food for peace program. In that capacity I came to a new appreciation of our State Department officials. No one of them impressed me more favorably than Ed Martin. He is a completely devoted, highly intelligent, progressive-minded administrator with a long and impressive record behind him. He is the kind of rare individual whose great talent calls for a constantly rising recognition of his ability.

I hope, and fully expect, that this administration and future administrations will recognize his expanding capacity for service. My own view is that there is no post in the State Department including the office of Secretary of State that is beyond Ed Martin's capacity. I have complete faith in his judgment, his genius for inspiring the confidence and cooperation of his colleagues, and his total devotion to the best interests of the United States.

Mr. President, the December 19 issue of the Washington Star carried a column by Mr. Charles Bartlett relative to the service of Mr. Martin, and the new responsibilities that face Mr. Mann. I ask unanimous consent that this article be printed at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S FIRST REPLACEMENT (By Charles Bartlett)

An unhappy and unintended injustice will be done if the quality of Edwin M. Martin's service as Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs is obscured by President Johnson's decision to replace him.

This was the new President's first venture into personnel changes but he did not intend any slight to Martin in naming Ambassador Thomas Mann to conduct his South American relations.

Many have long felt that the job should be upgraded to the level of Under Secretary of State. John Kennedy was planning to make this change and Mr. Johnson was fortunate to secure a personal friend with Mann's

experience and stature to take on the expanded responsibilities.

Mr. Martin took the Assistant Secretary's job in the fall of 1961 when none of the specially qualified experts in Latin affairs would have it. The buoyant beginnings of the Alliance for Progress had disrupted the chain of command in the State Department, the morale of the career officials was low, and none of some six eminent men approached by Mr. Kennedy could see a future in the role.

The search finally turned to Martin because one of the searchers, George Ball of the State Department, knew that he had character, administrative ability, and perseverance. A Government economist since 1935, Martin spoke no Spanish and his net South American experience consisted of one vacation visit to Mexico.

NEEDED COURAGE

With these limitations Martin needed courage to step into the maze of political imponderables. Even in English, he was not one of the soft-spoken, gentle personalities with whom the Latins like to deal. He was abrupt, abstemious, and so concentrated in his energies that he could rarely be induced to participate in the social ceremonies of diplomacy.

But his long working hours and his straight talk slowly created a basis of respect for his authority. His own example restored the drive and spirit of his division. He was committed to the concept of the Alliance for Progress by his deep liberal convictions and he fell into close cooperation with the people struggling to make it work. He gained, particularly after the missile crisis, the confidence of President Kennedy.

Mr. Martin more than endured the day-to-day perils of Latin politics. He took part in developing the weapons of recognition and nonrecognition against the danger that democracy in South America might fall prey to the power of the military juntas. Six coups took place while he held office but a pattern of return to democratic processes had been set in Argentina and Peru.

"Our leverage is sometimes great, sometimes small," he wrote last October in explaining his philosophy toward the military juntas. "We must use our leverage to keep these new regimes as liberal and considerate of the welfare of the people as possible. In addition we must support and strengthen the civilian components against military influences and press for new elections as soon as possible."

POSITION SOUND

Mr. Martin correctly predicted that some would use his statement to accuse him of being an apologist for military coups. He was attacked fiercely by some of the regular kibitzers on Latin affairs but his position was sound because he had been asked to write the statement by President Kennedy, who wanted the Nation to understand that the wave of coups did not spell the decline of hopes for the Alliance.

Progress in South America, Martin has said, "will be a saw tooth rather than a smooth curve." It is an abrasive process for the policymaker who confronts running criticism from all sides. For this reason many who know the merit in Martin accept the President's strategy of replacing him now with Mann.

The fear in regard to Mann is that he is accustomed, as a veteran in Latin affairs, to dealing with the power structure and will try to tailor the programs to the criticisms of an elite group which does not wish in its heart for the success of the Alliance or the birth of a new era in South America.

Mr. Mann's appointment may ultimately mark a redirection of the policies toward South America, but it will not detract from the courage and idealism that Martin brought to his labors.

YESTERDAY AND TOMORROW

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, an arresting article appeared recently in several newspapers. It is based on a historic statement made a hundred years ago by the parliamentary head of a leading European power which reflects the 19th-century materialistic concept of international behavior.

The author, Mr. A. N. Spanel, founder and chairman of International Latex Corp. which presented this editorial advertisement in the public interest, analyzes the influence on today's free world in general, and the deteriorating relations between France and the United States, in particular.

It is a timely exposition. Mr. Spanel makes a powerful and patriotic appeal for reciprocity with an accommodating and responsible unity in the West in order that our freedoms may prevail and our world be saved from destruction.

It is heartening in a sad and divided world to see the cause of human freedom and the unity needed for its preservation espoused as Mr. Spanel and his company have for more than two decades with such spirit of dedication and constructiveness.

I therefore ask unanimous consent that the article by Mr. Spanel be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

YESTERDAY AND TOMORROW (By A. N. Spanel)

One hundred years ago a slow-acting chain reaction bomb was exploded when a European statesman proclaimed, "We have no perpetual allies and we have no perpetual enemies, our interests are perpetual."

The spread of communism, the failure of colonialism followed by a succession of emergency colonial amputations, and now the festering divisiveness in the free world are testimony to that explosion which is also tearing the body of Franco-American relations.

Never in the histories of France and the United States have members of their respective governments heaped such abuse on innocent and bewildered masses of people. Traditional friendships and sacred bonds were desecrated with ugly name calling, with gross sloganeering, unseemly newspaper diplomacy, quixotic political maneuvering; willfulness and suspicion—these corrosive ingredients of disunity.

Doesn't Mr. Khrushchev have reason to gloat over our divisiveness? Has he not demonstrated his mounting contempt for our alliance this fateful year? It will be recorded for future generations that while our world was in peril we bickered; we thereby encouraged the common enemy to harry and bully us at Berlin, and conspire freely in the Middle East, in Latin America, in Africa.

Indeed, we draw closer to the war we are so anxious to avoid by giving the Kremlin cause to underrate our strength which is precisely what our disunity continues to do.

Do we really expect uncommitted nations and underdeveloped states to rely with confidence upon a West in such shameful disarray? Is it surprising that so many of these people wistfully eye the Kremlin in spite of free-world teachings that theirs is a tyrannically imposed unity?

Washington, after years of monumental successes and frustrations in international affairs that continue to demand almost superhuman talents, experience and colossal

treasure, now accuses France of reverting to nationalism as if it were a sin. Is the world to believe that the United States, England, Germany, Russia, China, and India, to mention only a few, are not nationalistic? Is nationalism really the problem?

France, it must be said, invited Washington's frigid attitude by giving only its most grudging support to NATO, among other things. Some even believe she minimizes the Communist threat in order to justify her position of nuclear independence. This prompts a fringe of isolationist-minded people in the United States to press for the withdrawal of American troops from Europe on the grounds that "France not only resents our presence but the costs continue to be a backbreaking burden on American taxpayers." They forget that the primary responsibility for excluding France, our oldest ally, from the nuclear club rests with Washington and that our failure to give her established nuclear technology has placed a needless and resented burden on all classes in France, even as in the United States. Moreover, the French remember with pain and apprehension Indochina, Suez, Algeria, New Guinea, Cuba.

It's an unending, engulfing spiral; yet it all appears so very, very 'logical' on both sides; as 'logical' as the predicted decline of the West and perhaps the suicidal death of freedom's cause.

We have learned nothing in 100 years if our dominant political leadership is beguiled by that 19th century rule of international conduct, "We have no perpetual allies and we have no perpetual enemies, our interests are perpetual." It is a certainty that the advertised decline of the West will become prophesy fulfilled unless we recognize that our own divisiveness is the perpetual enemy; and accept the hard fact that the free world Alliance must itself become perpetual if our interests are to have freedom on earth flourish, and this planet saved from destruction.

Let us hope that the assassination of President Kennedy, such a tragic blow for America and its allies, will draw free men together in the unity, wisdom and spirit of accommodation needed to achieve peace with dignity and strength, on earth.

PROTECTION OF WILDERNESS, SCENIC, AND OTHER RECREATIONAL AREAS IN THE WEST—RESOLUTIONS

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs has forwarded me copy of resolutions adopted by that group at their convention in Monterey, Calif., on Labor Day weekend with a request that it be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The federation is a group of western clubs with approximately 35,000 membership which has been extremely active in supporting and advancing proposals for protection of wilderness, scenic and other recreational areas in the West.

There are few, if any, organizations more dedicated and energetic in the programs they support. They are rendering a service to the Congress, and to their constituency, in the able presentations which they make.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, to include the resolutions adopted by the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolutions were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION 1

The conservation movement has faced many major crises in the past, but at present,

because of the rapidity with which time is running out, the crises are reaching points of no return in at least five important areas:

1. Since whatever wilderness and scenic areas not specifically designated for preservation and given strong, enduring protection will soon deteriorate and be lost entirely to posterity, the passage of a strong wilderness law without further delay is essential to effective preservation.

2. The U.S. Forest Service is completing its long-range management plans for all national forests, and what is not classified as wilderness, wild, or canoe areas when this process is completed will soon be lost as wilderness.

3. Opportunities to add areas of sufficiently high wilderness, scenic, and scientific standards to the national park system are likewise vanishing with rapidity under a variety of industrial, military, and transportation pressures, and additions of high quality to the park system not made soon will no longer be of national park caliber.

4. The increasing encroachment of motorized vehicles on our previously roadless wild lands and on wild lakes and waterways is creating precedents which will become increasingly difficult to reverse unless a strong, farsighted policy to combat this trend is adopted promptly by the various administrative agencies and, where necessary, through legislation.

5. The cumulative pollution and poisoning of wildlife, plants, soils, and waters in wild lands through old-fashioned types of pollution and litter, wholesale use of pesticides, and atomic fallout and other poisonings can reach irreversible stages unless sufficiently strong and effective protection is programed soon.

RESOLUTION 2—WILDERNESS BILL

The future of an adequate wilderness system in the United States depends upon an effective wilderness law for its enduring protection. This truth has been recognized at many previous Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs conventions: It is therefore

Resolved, That the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs reaffirms its support of the wilderness bill, and urges the 88th Congress of the United States to pass without further delay legislation at least as strong as that already passed by the U.S. Senate in 1963 (S. 4).

RESOLUTION 3—NORTH CASCADE WILDERNESS AREA

There is evidence that timber is being sold within areas proposed for addition to the North Cascade Primitive Area in Northern Washington: It is therefore

Resolved, That the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs expresses its regret that recommended additions are being committed to commercial uses before public comment on the Forest Service proposal is invited, and a final decision is made by the Secretary of Agriculture. This procedure displays a lack of respect for public opinion, and has happened with respect to other areas also, such as the Mount Jefferson Primitive areas: It is further

Resolved, That the federation urges that the Secretary of Agriculture, the Chief of the Forest Service, and the regional forester expedite the early release of their reclassification proposal for the North Cascade Wilderness Area. The federation further urges the Forest Service to establish the new boundaries of this area in accordance with the proposal of the mountaineers of Seattle.

RESOLUTION 4—MOUNT JEFFERSON WILD AREA

The recently released reclassification proposal for the Mount Jefferson Wild Area in Oregon contains some important additions to the area on the northwest, east, and south.

Two recommended additions on the west side of the area were not made, however, including portions of the Pamela and Marion Lake Valley approaches: It is therefore

Resolved, That the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs expresses its conviction that the omission of the Pamela and Marion Valley additions will seriously impair the wilderness and recreational value of the west side of this area.

RESOLUTION 5—KERN PLATEAU

For some years conservation organizations have urged that the Kern Plateau in California be classified as a national forest wilderness area. Within the past year the Dome Lands Wild Area has been established in the southern portion of the plateau, and the Forest Service is considering establishing a Golden Trout Wild Area in the northern portion. However, unless other steps are taken, the intervening major part of the plateau may be assigned to other than wilderness purposes before there is a final determination of the wilderness values of the entire plateau.

It is therefore resolved that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges the Forest Service to establish a Golden Trout Wilderness Area at the northern part of the Kern Plateau, with boundaries running as far south as possible; and further requests the Forest Service to continue to consider the establishment of a unified wilderness area on the plateau, in accordance with federation resolution No. 5, 1962, and to preserve the presently unclassified portions of the plateau in wilderness status pending further studies and wilderness classification.

RESOLUTION 22—SKIING FACILITIES AND WILDERNESS

The desire for more downhill ski developments with their mechanical lifts, buildings, and roads provides a recurrent threat to dedicated wilderness. New proposals for such developments within wild, wilderness, and primitive areas continue to be made. Any inclusion of this type of development in classified wilderness necessitates modification of boundaries.

It is therefore resolved that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs strongly supports and commends the U.S. Forest Service for its steadfast opposition thus far to all proposals, and strongly encourages it to continue this opposition.

RESOLUTION 6—SELWAY-BITTERROOT AREA

The 1,869,356 acre Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area in Idaho and Montana was reclassified as the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area and the Salmon Breaks Primitive Area by Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman on January 11, 1963, with a net loss of 418,500 acres from classified wilderness—a loss of 22 percent: It is therefore

Resolved, That the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs:

1. Regards the removal of 418,500 acres from wilderness status in the reclassification as a serious undermining of the wilderness value of this area and a serious reduction of the National Forest Wilderness System.

2. Urges Secretary Freeman to reconsider the declassification and to further study this area, meanwhile maintaining the wilderness character of the area pending further decision.

RESOLUTION 7—SAWTOOTH WILDERNESS AREA

The Forest Service has made a proposal for the reclassification of the Sawtooth Primitive Area in southwestern Idaho to a Sawtooth Wilderness Area, which recognizes the wilderness value of much of the region but fails to include some desirable areas: It is therefore

Resolved, That the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs strongly recommends that

the U.S. Forest Service expand its proposal by the addition of a 10,000 acre unit around the Hanson Lakes and Trail Creek area, some downslope acreage along the Alpine Way Trail, more corridor approach along Pettit and Redfish Lakes, and additions, rather than deletions, in the Queens River area and along the North Fork of the Boise River, including representative stands of yellow pine.

RESOLUTION 8—NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK

Past federation resolutions have urged the establishment of North Cascades National Park (No. 18, 1961; No. 10, 1960; No. 12, 1959; No. 2, 1958). Study of the area, including its park potential, is now being made by a team jointly appointed by the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture. The federation has advocated in the past (Resolution 8, 1962) that a moratorium on timber cutting in the area be imposed while the study is underway; the Secretary of Agriculture has imposed only a very limited moratorium for 1963: It is therefore

Resolved, That the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs endorses the specific proposal for a North Cascades National Park and Chelan Mountain National Recreation Area which the North Cascades Conservation Council has prepared and urges the joint departmental study team to recommend the establishment of this park and recreation area; it is further

Resolved, That the federation urges that in establishing timber sales plans of the Forest Service for 1964 that the Secretary of Agriculture exclude sales in all areas for which a moratorium has been requested previously.

RESOLUTION 9—OREGON CASCADES

The federation has requested in the past (Resolution 18, 1960) that the Federal Government use its best skills to preserve the scenic and wilderness values of the Oregon Cascades. To date, the protection of these values has not been adequate: it is therefore

Resolved, That the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges that a National Park Service study be made of the protection which these values might receive under an Oregon Cascades National Park. The federation suggests that a study be made particularly of the park potential of the area running from somewhat north of the Mt. Jefferson Primitive Area to somewhat south of the Diamond Peak Wild Area, and of suitable intervening and adjacent lands, such as the former Waldo Lakes Limited Area and the Three Sisters Wilderness Tract. Recommendations emanating from this study should guarantee the continuing roadlessness of zones presently classified as wilderness and wild areas; it is further

Resolved, That pending completion of such a study, administering agencies be urged to do nothing further to compromise scenic and wilderness values in the area.

RESOLUTION 10—COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE

For many decades, State and Federal agencies have attempted to protect the unique scenery of the Columbia River Gorge from despoilment. Despite the efforts of the Columbia River Gorge Commission and the establishment of the Columbia Gorge Park Division, land ownership in the gorge remains divided and threats continue, of which the most recent is the proposed construction of two unsightly tramways: Be it therefore

Resolved, That the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges that a Columbia River Gorge Scenic Parkway be established under the National Park Service. It should consist of much of the drainages of streams flowing into the gorge—most of which should be kept roadless, as well as of intervening and adjacent private holdings which should be acquired.

RESOLUTION 11—CHANNEL ISLANDS

The Channel Islands south of Santa Barbara off the coast of California—comprised of Santa Barbara, Anacapa, Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, and San Miguel Islands—are a significant national recreational resource, with special value for science because of the unusual ecological relationships found there: Be it therefore

Resolved, That the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs favors protection of the Channel Islands under the National Park Service, either as a national park or seashore or appropriate combination.

RESOLUTION 12—KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARK

Congressman SISK, of southern California, has introduced legislation in this Congress providing for the inclusion in Kings Canyon National Park of the area on the middle fork of the Kings River known as Tehipite Valley and the area around Cedar Grove. These additions would increase the scenic and recreational values of the park as a whole: It is therefore

Resolved, That the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges support of Congressman SISK's bill for passage by the 88th Congress.

RESOLUTION 19—REDWOODS

Officials of the National Park Service are now studying means of saving a substantial portion of the remaining virgin stands of coastal redwoods in northern California, most of which are currently threatened by highway construction and logging: It is therefore

Resolved, That the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs advocates establishment of a Redwoods National Park or Recreation Area to preserve as many of these stands as possible, with the acquisition and inclusion of endangered stands on private as well as public lands: It is further

Resolved, That the federation calls upon all public agencies to protect redwoods on their lands from destruction, and to see that all roads, highways, and freeways be routed around rather than through redwood preserves, with special emphasis on the imminent proposed construction of freeway through Prairie Creek State Park.

RESOLUTION 13—KAUAI NATIONAL PARK

The central and north shores of Kauai Island, Hawaii, contain some of the most scenic areas of the Pacific Ocean: Mt. Waialeale; Alakai Swamp, comprising extensive preserves of unique and rare flora and birdlife in still untouched wilderness; spectacular Waimea Canyon; and Na Pali Cliffs. Also included are fluted cliffs, lovely valleys, rain forests, precipitous waterfalls, white beaches, coral reefs, and excellent areas suitable for campgrounds and hiking trails.

This is the site of the proposed Kauai National Park. The National Park Service currently is engaged in a feasibility study of this unusual area to inventory its assets and to decide where its boundaries might be. Ninety-eight percent of the area is owned by the State of Hawaii, and half of it is administered as a State park: It is therefore

Resolved, That the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs strongly supports the establishment of a Kauai National Park and urges that a large proportion of this park be preserved as wilderness.

RESOLUTION 14—EXPANSION OF HALEAKALA NATIONAL PARK

The National Park Service is at present studying possible additions to Haleakala National Park on the island of Maui in Hawaii. The Hawaiian Trail and Mountain Club has recommended as additions to the Park the Kipahulu and Keaneae Valleys, which extend from the crater of Haleakala to the sea in

virgin rain forests and untouched wilderness: It is therefore

Resolved, That the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs endorses the recommendation of the Hawaiian Trail and Mountain Club to add these valleys to Haleakala National Park.

RESOLUTION 15—CANYONLANDS NATIONAL PARK

In southeastern Utah is a vast area of spectacular landscape. The beauty of the canyons, arches, and other erosional features is everchanging with the time of day and weather.

The Secretary of Interior is to be commended for recognizing the potential of the region in suggesting that over a million acres be set aside for scenic and recreational purposes. Legislation looking toward this end introduced by the Senators from Utah is unacceptable because the areas proposed are far too small. Also there are proposed certain commercial uses, and uses incompatible with the area's scenic and recreational potential: It is therefore

Resolved, That the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges the establishment of a National Park and Recreation Area complex of a magnitude similar to that indicated by the Secretary of Interior, with considerable portions set aside to remain undisturbed. Uses incompatible with the scenic and recreational enjoyment of the area should be prohibited.

RESOLUTION 16—THE GRAND CANYON OF THE COLORADO

The magnificent canyons of the Colorado River, extending practically uninterrupted from above Moab, Utah, to the Grand Wash Cliffs in northwestern Arizona, have long been recognized as one of America's scenic treasures. Until recently, a wild river—their creator—has flowed through them, adding to their wilderness character and high scenic values.

The Glen Canyon Reservoir will tame that wild river, flood a large portion of this unique landscape, as well as inflict irreparable damage to the remote charm of the setting of one of the world's great natural wonders—Rainbow Bridge. The Congress of the United States promised protection, and instructed the Secretary of Interior to provide that protection to this masterpiece of nature.

Pleadings of conservationists throughout the country for adequate protection of Rainbow Bridge have been repeatedly rebuffed. The Secretary of Interior is to be criticized for refusing to use the powers of his office to provide protection ruled by the courts to be his duty under law. Congress is also to be criticized for not fulfilling a promise made in the Colorado River Storage Act.

There remains one last outstanding section known as the Grand Canyon. It is imperative that adequate permanent protection of the highest order be immediately undertaken to guard the largest possible amount of this natural wonderland. The Marble Gorge above Grand Canyon National Park, and the gorges between Grand Canyon National Monument and Lake Mead are geographical parts of the Grand Canyon. Proposals for flooding these are protested: It is therefore

Resolved, That the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs express its disappointment with Congress and the Secretary of Interior for failure to provide protection for Rainbow Bridge; it is further

Resolved, That the federation urge that Grand Canyon National Park be extended westerly to the boundary of Grand Canyon National Monument, embracing all the Colorado River escarpment and the lower canyon of Kanab Creek. Grand Canyon National Monument should be added to and included in the national park. The natural scene within this enlarged park should be protected against flooding and any manmade works, with the exception of foot and horse trails.

It is recommended that studies be instituted to determine if additional areas deserve to be added to the enlarged park. Until such determination is made, plans to flood the gorges anywhere above or below present dedicated areas should be held in abeyance.

RESOLUTION 17—WILD RIVERS

A wild river study team has been appointed by the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior to investigate the Nation's need to protect recreation values of a share of its remaining rivers free flowing in their natural state. Chairman Edward C. Crafts, of the study team, has stated, "Undeveloped rivers offer unique values to all Americans. They are symbols of timelessness and continuity of history. Rivers substantially in their natural state afford a needed variety of recreation and related experience possible nowhere else." The study team has selected 64 rivers or segments of rivers for preliminary study to determine those to be protected and the best means for their protection: It is therefore

Resolved, That the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs welcomes the wild river study, offers its cooperation to the study team, and requests that special emphasis be given to preserving those wild rivers which flow through wilderness or have outstanding scenic values; it is further

Resolved, That member clubs of the federation make recommendations to the study team, both on rivers already selected for study in their areas, and on other rivers in their areas which they may feel warrant future study and possible protection.

RESOLUTION 18—RAMPART DAM, ALASKA

The Yukon Flats in Alaska have outstanding values for wildlife, including nesting grounds for myriads of migratory birds, as well as other wilderness features. Flooding this region would irreparably damage an area larger than Lake Erie.

There are alternate sites and methods for developing power in Alaska which would not destroy major wilderness, wildlife, and the natural scene: It is therefore

Resolved, That the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs opposes construction of Rampart Dam.

RESOLUTION 20—INCREASED CONSIDERATION OF SCENIC AND RECREATIONAL VALUES

Technological advances have increased the frequency and magnitude of construction projects. A woeful disregard of aesthetic as well as of fish and wildlife values is increasingly evident. Under the guise of economy, construction has intruded upon parks and public-owned recreational facilities. Any such economy is illusory when the cost of replacing these lost facilities is considered: It is therefore

Resolved, That the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges that the appropriate public agencies develop criteria for evaluating true loss to the public resulting from intrusions on recreation and scenic areas, as well as from alteration of other natural features, and that these criteria be applied to the evaluation of all public construction projects.

RESOLUTION 23—INDUSTRIAL VERSUS PARK AND RECREATION VALUES

Increasing numbers of industrial and power plants are being proposed for construction along the Pacific coast in areas that are of major importance for State parks. The projected powerplant at Bodega Head is a conspicuous example: It is therefore

Resolved, That the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs protests the construction of any industrial or power plant which might be located at any point along the coast where significant park or recreational values would be adversely affected.

RESOLUTION 24—PESTICIDES

The people of the United States are becoming increasingly aware of the dangers arising from the use of chemical pesticides. There is growing concern over the intentional or unintentional misuse of chemicals intended to control insects and plant disease before adequate studies to determine their possible adverse effects on plants and animal populations. Forests, fish, wildlife, water, and even our soil resources may be endangered: It is therefore

Resolved, That the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges that criteria and regulations for control of dangerous or potentially dangerous agricultural chemicals be adopted on a national level, and diligent enforcement on all Government levels be effected.

RESOLUTION 21—AIRCRAFT AND WILDERNESS

The presence of motorized equipment of any type is inconsistent with a true wilderness experience. The federation position on trail vehicles and chain saws has already been formulated in resolutions 25 of 1961 and 15 of 1962: It is therefore

Resolved, That the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges the passage of laws or regulations severely limiting airdrops, landing of aircraft, and low level flying over wild, wilderness, or primitive areas and in wilderness portions of national parks except in emergency conditions.

RESOLUTION 25—LAND EXCHANGES

With the checkerboard pattern of land ownership in the Pacific Northwest, some high mountain lands of great public value for scenic and recreational purposes, such as those on Mount St. Helena, are under private ownership.

Under existing Federal regulations, exchanges of Federal for private lands must involve property containing the same types of resources, and thus, exchanges of Federal timberlands for high mountain lands are not feasible: It is therefore

Resolved, That the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges the revision of Federal law to provide an effective means of exchanging public and private lands of differing types of values when the objective is consolidation or expansion of public ownership of lands with wilderness or recreational values.

RESOLUTION 26—MINING LAW REVISION

Laws currently governing mining rights on public lands have not been revised significantly since 1872. Mining on these lands may proceed irrespective of damage to other resources, such as soils, watersheds, and wilderness: It is therefore

Resolved, That the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges Congress to modernize these laws so that values of other resources of the land are considered in granting mining permits. Reformation could be effected through placement of all minerals under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as Congressman SAYLOR, of Pennsylvania, has recommended in H.R. 935, 88th Congress.

RECESS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there further morning business?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, if there is no further business at the moment, I move that the Senate stand in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Thereupon, at 12 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m., the Senate took a recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

At 5 o'clock and 34 minutes p.m. the Senate reassembled, and was called to

order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. MORSE in the chair).

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President—
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana is recognized.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield to the Senator from Rhode Island.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, 1964

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on House Joint Resolution 875.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution—House Joint Resolution 875—making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, for certain activities of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare related to mental retardation, and for other purposes.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President—

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Rhode Island yield briefly.

Mr. PASTORE. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate insist upon its amendment and request a conference with the House of Representatives on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. PASTORE, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HILL, Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. COTTON managers on the part of the Senate.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, first, I wish to apologize to the entire Senate for the inconvenience which has been caused the membership of this body over the past several days. I am sure my distinguished colleague, the leader of the minority, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], has sent out telegrams and has made telephone calls to alert some of the Members on his side of the aisle, just as I have done in regard to Members on this side. We did so in the hope of reaching a reasonable conclusion covering the foreign aid appropriation bill conference; but that hope has proven to be illusory.

In view of the fact that this body can do nothing on this measure until and unless the House acts, it is felt by the joint leadership and other Senators,

whom we have consulted, that it would be advisable at the appropriate time to move to adjourn from today until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday next, at which time there would be only a pro forma meeting; and then from Tuesday next to Friday next, again anticipating that if no decision had then been reached in the other body, that session, too, would be a pro forma meeting.

It would be the intention of the leadership, at any time that a decision on the conference report was reached by the other body, to send out telegrams and to use the telephones and other means of communication to the Members, so that they could be forewarned in plenty of time to be back here to attend to the duty of the Senate.

We feel that we should not adjourn sine die; we feel that we have business still to be done, and we feel that our place is here, while there is business to be done.

But, by the same token, we do not feel that we should inconvenience the Members of this body by keeping them waiting here and cooling their heels, waiting for events to develop.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. I think the Senate should know that, at the request of the House conferees, we reassembled in conference this morning, at 10 o'clock. It was necessary to remain in session only a very, very short period of time. The suggestion for the modification of the so-called wheat agreement provision was advanced by the House conferees, and it was acceptable to the Senate conferees. As a matter of fact, it kept the revised provision pretty much intact, with the exception that when the President makes a determination, he shall notify the Congress within a period of 30 days of that determination.

There was no dispute; and we consummated that in less than 15 minutes.

That is where the matter stands; and I feel that the membership should know that.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois is recognized.

Mr. DIRKSEN. First, Mr. President, let me pay tribute to the saintly and almost ascetic patience of the majority leader all day yesterday and last night and today in his efforts and his hopes to have this rather knotty issue resolved, so that we could develop a sine die adjournment.

Last night, probably at the hour of 2 o'clock, when we were discussing this in his office, he and I were quite agreed that there should have been a sine die adjournment.

It could not be consummated. So we stayed the night. When we came back, I undertook to ask the majority leader to accompany me to the other side of the Capitol this afternoon. We spent an hour and a half with the Speaker and other House leaders, in the hope that by patience, restraint, and a little sacrifice on all sides, we could yet resolve this issue and have sine die adjournment. That seemed to be impossible of accom-

plishment. However, it distresses me to see this sort of thing on the news ticker:

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Adjournment plans of the 88th Congress foundered today over the administration's foreign aid money bill, and the White House charged that Republican isolationists were to blame for the stalemate.

Mr. President, that does no good. I think the majority leader himself will tell the Senate that I have stood at his side constantly and tried to be as helpful as I could. The fact that an isolationist note should be injected into the controversy, when we have bent over backward to keep the situation divested of all partisanship and all of its other ideological aspects on which events sometimes founder, distresses me no end. I believed I had to make at least this much comment on the press statement.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I align myself in every way with what the distinguished minority leader has said relative to our relationship in the Senate and the way the Senate operates. He has proved himself time and time again to be one who places the interests of the country ahead of the interests of his party. He has done so, I know, at times, under extremely difficult circumstances.

I have nothing but admiration, affection, and respect for him; and so far as his bipartisanship is concerned, it is absolutely unquestioned.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. BENNETT. I should like to refer to the pattern the majority leader has suggested for the Senate, which will take us over, first, until Tuesday, for a pro forma session, and then until Friday. He followed that with the statement that if the House acted, arrangements would be made to bring us back. May we be assured, or may we assume, that this will not happen on Tuesday, the day before Christmas, and that Friday is probably the very first day on which we will be brought back?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I give that assurance to the distinguished Senator from Utah insofar as we are both capable of doing so, because we try to keep in mind all considerations and give Senators plenty of notice. Senators will recognize that, so far as we are concerned, we are dependent on what action, if any, is taken by the House. The Senator has that assurance so far as we can give it.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I wish to pay tribute to the leadership on both sides of the aisle. I think they have acted magnificently in this crisis which is not of their making. The question I wish to ask is this: If there is no action on the part of the House, is it proposed to continue the pro forma sessions of the Senate until the time that was set for our reconvening in the event we adjourned sine die, which would be January 7?

Mr. MANSFIELD. It is.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. MILLER. I came to the floor of the Senate as soon as I heard the bells ring. I did not hear the preliminary comments made by the majority leader. I should like to ask the majority leader this question: If the House should perchance act, would it be the intention of the leadership that the Senate would not meet for business on Tuesday, but that it would do so on Friday?

Mr. MANSFIELD. It would all depend on developments. I would, of course, discuss any procedure with the distinguished minority leader; and together, we would try to lay out a plan of action and policy which would, in our opinion, meet with the approval of the majority of the Members of the Senate and see that all of them got plenty of notice.

Mr. MILLER. So that some plans could be made, I am wondering if it would be at all possible to have the unanimous consent request indicate that there will be a pro forma session on Tuesday and also on Friday, but that if the House acted, it would be agreed that the Senate would take the matter up a week from Monday.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The leadership would appreciate it if Senators would allow the leadership to use its discretion in this matter. I assure Senators that we will take into consideration the interests of the Senate as a whole.

Mr. MILLER. I thank the Senator from Montana.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the majority leader permit the Chair to appoint the following conferees on House Joint Resolution 875, whose names the clerk will read?

The legislative clerk read the names of Mr. PASTORE, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HILL, Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. COTTON as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. MANSFIELD. As the Senate is aware, we will very likely operate in this session on the basis of going into the second session. That is the possibility at this time. In other words, the session is not at an end. I should like before the final gavel falls to insert a last report on the status of legislation at this point in the 88th Congress. Once again, may I stress that we are at the halfway mark. We will remain and do the work which still lies before us.

In my judgment the output of essential and desirable legislation by this Congress and Senate constitutes a respectable record—a very respectable record for this session. And, a detailed analysis of this output which I am about to put into the RECORD will support that judgment on the basis of any reasonable standard of comparison.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert the following detailed analyses at this point in the RECORD:

First. Presidential Recommendations: Congressional and Senate action in the 88th Congress to date.

Second. The 3-year legislative record of the Kennedy administration.

Third. Appropriations for fiscal 1964 as of December 20, 1963.

There being no objection, the analyses were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PRESIDENTIAL RECOMMENDATIONS—CONGRESSIONAL AND SENATE ACTION IN THE 88TH CONGRESS TO DATE

With the new recommendations submitted by President Johnson, there have been a total of 129 legislative recommendations. There are 15 appropriations including the two supplementals for fiscal 1963. The combination makes a total of 144. There are three on which specific draft legislation has not been submitted: Narcotics control, user charges—fuel and air freight, and urban affairs department. Excluding these 3 we have a total of 141. Based on 141, the following figures apply:

| | Per- cent |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| Action completed..... | 63 or 44 |
| Conference report filed..... | 1 or .70 |
| Passed Senate..... | 30 or 22 |
| Total..... | 94 or 66.70 |

All but 10 percent (excluding the three on which draft legislation has not been submitted) are either enacted, in conference, reports filed, on the calendars, subject of hearings or in the markup stage.

ACTION STATUS OF PRESIDENTIAL RECOMMENDATIONS (LEGISLATIVE: 126*—APPROPRIATIONS: 15)—SENATE DEMOCRATIC POLICY COMMITTEE, 88TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION

Recapitulation: Action completed (63), conference report filed (1), passed Senate (30), Senate Calendar (2), passed House (2), House Calendar (7), Committee action (21), no action (14), rejected (1), no legislation (3).

ACTION COMPLETED (62)

1. AEC authorization, Public Law 88-72.
2. AEC supplemental authorization, Public Law 88-189.

Appropriations

3. Agriculture supplemental for 1963, Public Law 88-1.
4. Supplemental, 9163, Public Law 88-52.

Fiscal year 1964

5. Agriculture, Public Law 88-.
6. Defense, Public Law 88-149.
7. District of Columbia, Public Law 88-.
8. Foreign aid appropriations, Public Law 88-.
9. Independent offices, Public Law 88-.
10. Interior, Public Law 88-79.
11. Labor-HEW, Public Law 88-136.
12. Legislative, Public Law 88-.
13. Military construction, Public Law 88-.
14. Public works, Public Law 88-.
15. State, Justice, Commerce, judiciary, Public Law 88-.
16. Supplemental for HEW, Public Law 88-.
17. Treasury-Post Office, Public Law 88-39.
18. Civil Rights Commission extension, Public Law 88-152.
19. Clean Air Act, Public Law 88-206.
20. Corporate-excise tax extension, Public Law 88-52.
21. District of Columbia fiscal affairs, Public Law 88-104.
22. District of Columbia National Cultural Center, Public Law 88-100.
23. Disarmament Agency—increased authorization, Public Law 88-186.
- 24-28. Education: Exceptional children—teachers, Public Law 88-164; higher education, Public Law 88-204; Manpower Training Act Amendments, H.R. 8720, Public Law 88-214 Medical education, Public Law 88-129; vocation education—National Defense Edu-

- cation Act—impacted areas, Public Law 88-210.
29. Equal pay for women, Public Law 88-38.
30. Export-Import Bank extension, Public Law 88-101.
31. Feed grains, Public Law 88-26.
32. Foreign aid authorization, Public Law 88-205.
33. Foreign Service buildings, Public Law 88-94.
34. Housing for elderly—increased authorization, Public Law 88-158.
35. Kennedy 50-cent coin, H.R. 9413, Public Law 88-.
36. Mental health, Public Law 88-164.
37. Mental retardation—child health, Public Law 88-156.
38. Military construction authorization, Public Law 88-174.
39. Military pay, Public Law 88-132.
40. Military procurement authorization, Public Law 88-28.
41. Outdoor recreation, Public Law 88-29.
42. Peace Corps expansion, Public Law 88-200.
- 43-45. Public debt—increase ceiling; to August 30, 1963, Public Law 88-30; to November 30, 1963, Public Law 88-106; to June 29, 1964, Public Law 88-187.
46. Railroad labor dispute; Public Law 88-108.
47. Railroad retirement amendments; Public Law 88-133.
48. Reorganization plan I—Roosevelt Library; effective July 1926.
49. Silver Policy Repeal; Public Law 88-36.
50. Space authorization; Public Law 88-113.
51. Tax on air passenger transportation—extend at 5 percent; Public Law 88-52.

Treaties ratified

52. Nuclear test ban.
53. Coffee agreement.
54. Consular convention with Korea.
55. Consular convention with Japan.
56. Extradition Treaty with Brazil—amend.
57. Extradition Treaty with Israel.
58. Extradition Treaty with Sweden.
59. Protocol to International Civil Aviation Convention.
60. Chamizal Treaty.
61. UMT extension—4 years; Public Law 88-2.
62. Veterans' family benefits; Public Law 88-21.
63. World Bank, increase capital stock; Public Law 88-178.

CONFERENCE REPORT FILED (1)

1. Pacific Northwest Power, S. 1007.

PASSED SENATE (30)

1. Airport construction extension (August 26), House Calendar.
2. Area redevelopment (June 26), House Calendar; Rule hearing September 24.
3. Dairy program (October 10).
4. Equal time suspension; House Joint Resolution 247 (October 2).
5. International air rates, S. 1540 (November 26).
6. Juvenile Delinquency Act extension (September 25), House subcommittee approved October 8.
7. Land-use adjustments, S. 1588 (October 11).
8. Kennedy Art Center, Senate Joint Resolution 136 (December 18).
9. Library services and construction, S. 2267 (November 26).
10. Mass transit (April 4), House Calendar.
- 11-14. Migratory labor, four bills: S. 521, S. 523, S. 524, S. 525.
15. National Council on the Arts, S. 2379 (December 19).
16. National Defense Education Act, extend loan forgiveness provision, S. 569. (October 24.)
17. National Service Corps. (August 14), House Labor Subcommittee approved December 11.

18. President's Transition Act, passed Senate, amended October 17.
19. Public defenders, (August 6) House Calendar.
20. River basin planning, (December 4).
21. SEC amendments, (July 30) House hearings November 19-21, December 3-5.
- 22-24. Shorelines: Lake Mead—House Calendar, Canyonlands, Ozark national rivers.
25. Sleeping Bear Dunes, S. 792. (December 19.)
26. U.N. Participation Act amendments, (December 6.) House Calendar.
27. Water pollution control. (October 16) House Public Works hearings, December 4-6, 10, 11.
28. Water resources research program (April 23) House Interstate Subcommittee approved December 5.
29. Wilderness. (April 9.)
30. Youth employment. (April 10) House Calendar—Rule requested April 22.

SENATE CALENDAR (2)

1. Inter-American Development Bank, H.R. 7406; agreement to vote January 14, 1964.
2. International Development Association, S. 2214; agreement to vote January 14, 1964.

PASSED HOUSE (2)

1. Coffee agreement—implement (November 14) H.R. 8864.
2. Reorganization Act extension (amended) (June 4), Senate Government Operations Committee.

HOUSE CALENDAR (7)

1. Adult basic education, H.R. 5542.
 2. Civil Rights Act of 1963, H.R. 7152.
 3. Equal employment opportunity, H.R. 405.
 4. Senate Labor Committee, executive, December 12.
 4. Interest equalization tax, H.R. 8000.
 5. Land conservation fund, H.R. 3846.
 6. Patent fee increase, H.R. 8190. Rule hearings, December 16.
 7. Pay bill, H.R. 8986.
- (See Passed Senate: Airport construction, rule hearings December 16; area redevelopment; Lake Mead; Library Services, rule hearings December 16; mass transit; migratory labor, contract registration; public defenders, rule hearings December 4; U.N. Participation Act; youth employment. House Calendar.)

COMMITTEE ACTION (21)

1. Airports—Dulles and National—management. House Interstate Committee executive consideration underway.
2. Bureaus of Community Health and Environmental Health in NIH—create. H.R. 2410: House Interstate Committee hearings April 23-26; May 14, 15; June 10.
3. Civil service retirement financing, S. 1562; Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee hearings concluded August 14.
4. Cotton subsidy. H.R. 6196: Passed House December 4; Senate Agriculture Committee hearings May 20, 27.
5. District of Columbia home rule. H.R. 5794; House District of Columbia Committee hearings November 18-20.
- 6-8. Education: Cooperative research. H.R. 8408; House Education Committee ordered reported August 27. Elementary and secondary school construction. H.R. 5344; House subcommittee hearings underway. Teacher quality, H.R. 6013; House subcommittee reported August 27.
9. Fallout shelters. H.R. 8200: Senate Armed Services Subcommittee hearings adjourned subject to call December 13.
10. Food stamp plan. S. 1387; Senate Agriculture Committee. H.R. 8107; House Agriculture Committee, executive October 30.
11. Foreign Affairs Academy. S. 865: Senate Foreign Relations Committee markup July 10. H.R. 3668: House Foreign Affairs Committee.
12. Housing for elderly—make single persons eligible for moderate income housing.

*Excluded from totals—awaiting submission of specific proposals.

S. 1170: Senate Banking Committee hearings October 2-4.

13. Medicare. S. 880: Senate Finance Committee. H.R. 8920: House Ways and Means Committee hearings November 18-22; suspended until next session.

14. Minimum wage coverage expansion. H.R. 5958, H.R. 6075: House Labor Subcommittee hearings underway.

15. National Forest roads and trails. S. 1147: Senate Public Works Subcommittee concluded hearings July 31; executive August 15.

16. Presidential Commission on Automation. Senate Joint Resolution 105: Senate Labor Committee hearings suspended December 5.

17. Stockpile disposal. S. 2272: Hearings March 7, 1962, January 30, 1963, December 3, 4.

18. Tax reform cut. Passed House September 25. Hearings October 15 through December 10; executive started December 12.

19, 20. Transportation policy (two bills). S. 1061, S. 1062: Senate Commerce Committee hearings concluded October 24. H.R. 4700, H.R. 4701: House Interstate Committee executive October 15-17; November 12.

21. Watershed Act amendments—multiple use. S. 566: Senate Agriculture Committee hearings June 3.

NO ACTION (14)

1. Air carriers—limit subsidy payments. S. 1884: Senate Commerce Committee.

2. Bank accounts—savings and loans—increase insurance coverage. S. 1799: Senate Banking Committee will wait for House. H.R. 7404: House Banking Committee.

3. Civil defense—foodstuff stockpile. S. 1711: Senate Armed Services Committee. H.R. 5121: House Armed Services Committee.

4. Food and Drug amendments. H.R. 6788: House Interstate Committee.

5. General university extension. H.R. 1779: House Education and Labor Committee.

6. Group practice facilities—mortgage insurance. S. 1426: Senate Labor Committee. H.R. 4534: House Interstate Committee.

7. Hill-Burton Act—extension and expansion. S. 894: Senate Labor Committee.

8. Immigration amendments. H.R. 7700: House Judiciary Committee. S. 1932: Senate Judiciary Committee.

9. Mental health—vocational rehabilitation. S. 968: Senate Labor Committee.

10. Political campaign tax incentives. H.R. 7308: House Ways and Means Committee.

11. Public welfare work-training. S. 1803: Senate Finance Committee. H.R. 7262: House Ways and Means Committee.

12, 13. Social security amendments. S. 1357, 1358: Senate Finance Committee. H.R. 5839, 5840: House Ways and Means Committee.

14. Unemployment compensation—permanent program. S. 1542: Senate Finance Committee. H.R. 6339: House Ways and Means Committee.

REJECTED (1)

1. District of Columbia rapid transit, December 9—recommitted.

NO LEGISLATION (3)¹

1. Narcotics control. President reviewing Advisory Commission report.

2. User charges—fuels—air freight.

3. Urban Affairs Department.

STATUS OF APPROPRIATION BILLS FISCAL YEAR 1964 AND SUPPLEMENTALS FOR 1963 AS OF DECEMBER 20, 1963

Enacted into law (14): Defense, District of Columbia, foreign aid, independent offices,

¹Not included in totals for Presidential recommendations.

Interior, Labor-HEW, legislative, military construction, public works, State-Justice-Commerce-judiciary, supplemental for HEW, Treasury-Post Office-Executive Office, Agriculture supplemental, 1963, supplemental, 1963.

In conference (1): Agriculture.

SUBJECT REPORT OF PRESIDENTIAL RECOMMENDATIONS (LEGISLATIVE: 126*—APPROPRIATIONS: 15) SENATE DEMOCRATIC POLICY COMMITTEE

AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES AND STATUS

1. Feed grains program (B, SPM January 31), Public Law 88-26.

2. Cotton program (B, SPM January 31), H.R. 6196, passed House December 4. Senate Agriculture Committee hearings, May 20-27.

3. Dairy program (B, SPM January 31), S. 1915, passed Senate October 10. Additional, House hearings, September 17, 18.

4. Expand food-stamp program (B, SPM January 31), S. 1387, Senate Agriculture Committee. H.R. 8107, House Agriculture Committee, executive, October 30.

5. Amend Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to permit development of available sites for multipurpose use (SPM January 31), S. 566, Senate Agriculture Committee hearing, June 3.

6. Land-use adjustments—raise limitation (SPM January 31), S. 1588, passed Senate October 11. H.R. 6491, House Agriculture Committee hearings, June 24-27.

AREA REDEVELOPMENT

7. Area redevelopment—increase, limitation (B), S. 1163, passed Senate June 26. House Calendar (rule hearing, September 24).

ATOMIC ENERGY

8. AEC authorization, 1964. (*) Public Law 88-72.

9. AEC supplemental authorization, 1964. (*) Public Law 88-189.

CIVIL RIGHTS (SPM FEBRUARY 28, JUNE 19)

10. Omnibus. S. 1731: Senate Judiciary hearings started July 16; recessed September 11. H.R. 7152: House Calendar (rule requested November 27). Discharge petition filed December 9. Rule hearings start January 9. S. 1732: Public accommodations—Senate Commerce ordered reported October 8. S. 1750: Omnibus minus public accommodations—Senate Judiciary hearings started July 16; recessed September 11.

11. One-year extension of Civil Rights Commission; Public Law 88-152.

12. Equal employment opportunity, S. 773, S. 1210, S. 1211; Senate Labor Subcommittee approved September 16; executive December 12. H.R. 405: House Calendar.

13. Public defenders, (SU), S. 1057: passed Senate August 6. H.R. 7457: House Calendar (rule December 4).

14. Immigration amendments. (B) S. 1932, Senate Judiciary Committee; H.R. 7700, House Judiciary Committee.

15. Equal pay for women. (*) Public Law 88-38.

16. Manpower Training Act amendments—postpone date of matching requirements and increase fiscal year 1964 authorization; illiterate training and age reduction, Public Law 88-214.

17. Public welfare work training, S. 1803, Senate Finance will wait for House. H.R. 7262, House Ways and Means Committee.

COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION

18. Strengthen National Transportation Policy, (B, SU, E) S. 1062, Senate Commerce hearings concluded October 24. H.R. 4701, House Interstate executive October 15-17, November 12.

19. Minimum rate transportation. (B, SU, E) S. 1061, Senate Commerce hearings con-

* Excludes 3 which have not had specific proposals submitted.

cluded October 24. H.R. 4700. House Interstate executive October 15-17, November 12.

20. Urban mass transit (\$500 million, 3-year program—\$100 million first year) (B, E, SU), S. 6, passed Senate April 4; H.R. 3881, House Calendar (Rule hearings concluded June 13).

21. Extend airport construction program (B), S. 1153, passed Senate August 26. House Calendar.

22. Consolidate management of Dulles and Washington National Airports (B), H.R. 826. House Interstate executive underway.

23. National forest roads and trails. (*) S. 1147, Senate Public Works Subcommittee markup August 15.

24. International air fares. (E/C) S. 1540, passed Senate November 26. H.R. 6400, House Interstate.

25. Limit right of certain air carriers to receive subsidy payments. (*) S. 1884, Senate Commerce.

DEFENSE

26. Fallout shelter program. (B), H.R. 8200, passed House September 17. Senate Armed Services special subcommittee hearings adjourned subject to call December 13.

27. Military pay increase—effective October 1, 1963 (B), Public Law 88-132.

28. Military procurement authorization. (*) Public Law 88-28.

29. Extend universal military training to July 1, 1967 (B), Public Law 88-2.

30. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to provide essential foodstuffs for civil defense needs (B), S. 1711, Senate Armed Services; H.R. 5121, House Armed Services.

31. Stockpile disposal (B), S. 2272, Senate Armed Services hearings December 3, 4.

32. Military construction. (*) Public Law 88-174.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

33. Increase existing authorizations governing appropriations to District of Columbia; authorize Federal loans (B), Public Law 88-104.

34. Home rule, S. 1650, Senate District of Columbia Committee; H.R. 5794, House District of Columbia Committee hearings, November 18-20.

35. Rapid transit system for District of Columbia (SPM May 27), S. 1647, Senate District of Columbia Committee; H.R. 8929, House recommitted December 9—278 to 76.

36. National Cultural Center extension. Public Law 88-100.

37. Vocational education—amended to include National Defense Education Act and impacted areas extension, Public Law 88-210.

38. Higher education, Public Law 88-204.

39. National Defense Education Act—extend loan forgiveness, S. 569, passed Senate October 24.

40. Library services and construction, S. 2265, passed Senate November 26; H.R. 4879, House Calendar.

41. Exceptional children—teachers, Public Law 88-164.

42. Cooperative research, H.R. 8408, ordered reported August 27.

43. Adult education, H.R. 5542, House Calendar.

44. Teacher quality, H.R. 6013, House subcommittee reported August 27.

45. Elementary and secondary education, H.R. 5344, House subcommittee hearings underway.

46. General university extension, H.R. 1779, House Education and Labor Committee.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

47. Improve financing of Civil Service retirement system (B), S. 1562, Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee concluded hearings August 14.

48. Kennedy Art Center (E/C) Senate Joint Resolution 136, passed Senate December 18.

49. Revise silver policy (E), Public Law 88-36.

50. Bank deposits—savings and loans, increase insurance coverage. (*) S. 1799, Senate Banking will wait for House; H.R. 7404, House Banking.

51. National Council on the Arts, S. 2379, passed Senate December 19.

52. Kennedy 50-cent piece, E/C December 10, H.R. 9413, Public Law 88—

HEALTH

53. Hill-Burton Act—extension and expansion, S. 894, Senate Labor.

54. Medical school aid—doctors, dentists, nurses, Public Law 88-129.

55. Create new Bureaus of Community Health and Environmental Health, H.R. 2410. House Interstate Committee hearings, April 23-26; May 14, 15; June 10.

56. Group practice medical and dental facilities, S. 1426: Senate Labor. H.R. 4534: House Interstate.

57. Food and drug amendments—consumer protection, H.R. 6788; House Interstate Committee.

58. Air pollution control, Public Law 88-206.

59. Water pollution control, S. 649: Passed Senate October 16; H.R. 3166: House Public Works Committee hearings, December 4-6, 10, 11.

60. Narcotics control (B), Presidential reviewing Advisory Commission report; excluded from total since specific proposal has not been submitted.

HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

61. Urban Affairs Department, establish (B), excluded from total since specific proposal has not been submitted.

62. Increase present maximum authorizations for direct housing loans for elderly and moderate income families (B, SPM February 21); Public Law 88-158.

63. Amend 1961 Housing Act to make single elderly persons eligible for housing financed under section 221(d) (3) (SPM February 21); S. 1170; Senate Banking Committee hearings, October 2-4.

INTERNATIONAL

64. Enlarge resources of International Development Association (B), S. 2214: Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings, November 15, December 4; Senate Calendar; H.R. 9022, House Banking and Currency Committee hearings, December 3.

65. Nuclear test ban treaty, ratified September 24.

66. Authorize U.S. Governor of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to vote for an increase in the Bank's authorized capital stock (B), Public Law 88-178.

67. Authorize \$50 million payment as U.S. share of Fund for Special Operations of Inter-American Development Bank (B), H.R. 7406, Senate Calendar.

68. Extend life of Export-Import Bank to June 30, 1968, to increase its resources (B), Public Law 88-101.

69. Foreign aid authorization for fiscal 1964, Public Law 88-205.

70. Foreign Service buildings program (B), Public Law 88-94.

71. Establish National Academy of Foreign Affairs (B), S. 865, Senate Foreign Relations markup July 10; H.R. 3668, House Foreign Affairs Committee.

72. Disarmament Agency authorization increase, Public Law 88-186.

73. Coffee Agreement, International (SPM-68), ratified May 21.

74. International Coffee Agreement—implement, H.R. 8864, passed House, November 14. S. Finance.

75. Amend U.N. Participation Act to give President wider discretion in assignments. (*) S. 949, passed Senate, December 6. H.R. 6283. House Calendar (in Rules).

76. Consular convention with Korea, ratified October 22.

77. Consular convention with Japan, ratified October 22.

78. Protocol to amend International Civil Aviation Convention, ratified October 22.

79. Extradition treaty with Sweden, ratified October 22.

80. Extradition treaty with Israel, ratified October 22.

81. Amend extradition treaty with Brazil, ratified October 22.

82. Chamizal Treaty, ratified December 17.

LABOR

83. Unemployment insurance, permanent program (B, E), S. 1542, S. Finance. H.R. 6339: House Ways and Means Committee.

84. Extend minimum wage coverage (E), H.R. 5958, 6075: House Education and Labor Subcommittee hearings started November 20.

85. Railroad retirement amendments (B), Public Law 88-133.

86. Migratory agricultural workers—fair labor standards. (*) S. 523, passed Senate June 11.

87. National Advisory Council on Migratory Workers. (*) S. 525, passed Senate June 10.

88. Registration of interstate farm labor contractors. (*) S. 524, passed Senate June 11. H.R. 6242, House Calendar (in Rules).

89. Educational opportunities—migratory farmworkers. (*) S. 521, passed Senate June 10.

90. Railroad labor dispute (SPM July 22), Public Law 88-108.

91. Presidential Commission on Automation. (*) Senate Joint Resolution 105, Senate Labor Committee hearings started November 15, adjourned subject to call December 5.

MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM (SPM FEBRUARY 5)

92. Maternal and child health and mental retardation planning amendments of 1963, Public Law 88-156.

93. Mental health community centers and retardation, Public Law 88-164.

94. Expand Vocational Rehabilitation Act to include programs for mentally retarded, S. 968, Senate Labor Committee; H.R. 5194, House Education Committee.

NATURAL RESOURCES

95. Land conservation fund, including user fees (facilities and water transportation) (B), H.R. 3846, House Calendar; Senate Interior Committee hearings concluded March 8; executive, August 26.

96. Reserve necessary power supplies for Pacific Northwest (B), S. 1007, conference report filed.

97. Outdoor recreation. (B, SU), Public Law 88-29.

98. Water resources research program (B), S. 2, passed Senate April 23; House Interior Subcommittee approved December 5.

99. River basin planning (B), S. 1111, passed Senate December 4.

100. Wilderness bill (B), S. 4, passed Senate April 9, House Interior Committee.

SHORELINE AREAS (B)

101. Canyonlands, S. 27, passed Senate August 2.

102. Lake Meade National Recreational Area, Ariz., S. 653, passed Senate August 2; H.R. 4010, House Calendar.

103. Ozark National Rivers, S. 16, passed Senate October 21, House Interior Committee, executive, December 4.

104. Sleeping Bear Dunes, S. 792; passed Senate December 19.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS

105. Political campaign tax incentives, H.R. 7308; House Ways and Means Committee.

106. Presidential Transition Act. (*) H.R. 4638; passed Senate, amended October 17.

107. Equal time suspension. (*) House Joint Resolution 247; passed Senate, amended October 2.

PUBLIC DEBT

108. Temporary \$307 billion debt limit through June 30, 1963; \$309 billion through August 30, 1963 (B), Public Law 88-30.

109. Temporary increase in debt limit to November 30, 1963 (E, B), Public Law 88-106.

110. Temporary \$315 billion debt limit through June 29, 1964 (E, B), Public Law 88-187.

REORGANIZATION

111. Extend President's authority to transmit reorganization plans to Congress, (B) H.R. 3496: Passed Senate, amended June 4; Senate Government Operations Committee.

112. Reorganization plan I—Franklin D. Roosevelt Library (SPM May 27), plan effective July 26.

113. Amendments to SEC Act. (*) S. 1642: Passed Senate July 30. H.R. 6789: House Interstate Committee hearings, November 19-21, December 3-5.

SALARY ADJUSTMENT AND REFORM

114. Pay legislation (B, SPM April 29), H.R. 8986: House Calendar. Senate Committee hearings, September 4.

SENIOR CITIZENS (SPM FEBRUARY 21)

115. Medicare—effective January 1, 1965. Pay benefits for those not covered by social security from regular appropriations. S. 880: Senate Finance Committee. H.R. 3920: House Ways and Means Committee hearings, November 18-22. Suspended until next session.

116. Amend the Social Security Act to provide assistance in development of new or improved programs to help older persons through grants to the States for community planning and services for training, through research, development, or training project grants, through grants for construction or recreational activity centers, and through grants to stimulate employment opportunities. S. 1357: Senate Finance Committee. H.R. 5840: House Ways and Means Committee.

117. Improve public assistance provisions of Social Security Act relating to aged individuals. S. 1358: Senate Finance Committee, H.R. 5849: House Ways and Means Committee.

SPACE

118. NASA authorization for 1964. (*) Public Law 88-113.

TAXES

119. Tax cut and reform (B, SPM January 25), H.R. 8363: Passed House September 25; Senate Finance hearings October 15-December 10. Executives started December 12.

120. Temporary interest equalization tax (SPM July 18), H.R. 8000: House Calendar.

121. Extend excise taxes to July 1, 1964, and corporate rates to December 31, 1963 (B), Public Law 88-52.

USER CHARGES

122. Extend air passenger transportation at 5 percent, Public Law 88-52.

123. Effective January 1, 1964, enact user charges: (B) (a) 2 cents a gallon on all fuels used in commercial air transportation, including jet fuels; (b) 5 percent on air freight; (c) 3 cents a gallon on all fuels used in general aviation; (d) 2 cents a gallon on all fuels used in transportation on waterways. Excluded from total since specific legislation has not been submitted.

124. Increase patent fees (B), H.R. 8190: House Calendar.

VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES

125. Increase benefits of children and dependent parents of veterans who died as a result of military service (B), Public Law 88-21.

YOUTH (SPM FEBRUARY 14)

126. Youth Employment Act, S. 1: Passed Senate April 10. H.R. 5131: House Calendar. (Rule requested April 22.)

127. Establish National Service Corps, S. 1321: Passed Senate August 14. H.R. 5625: House Labor Subcommittee. Approved December 11.

128. Peace Corps expansion (\$180 million). Public Law 88-200.

129. Juvenile Delinquency Act extension, S. 1967: Passed Senate September 25; H.R. 5866: House Labor Subcommittee. Approved October 8.

(Symbols: SU, state of Union message; B, budget message; E, economic message; SPM, special message; * in accord with the President's program; P/S, passed Senate; P/H, passed House; E/C, Executive communication.)

STATUS OF APPROPRIATION BILLS, FISCAL YEAR 1964, AND SUPPLEMENTALS FOR 1963, AS OF DECEMBER 20, 1963

Enacted into law (15): Agriculture, Defense, District of Columbia, foreign aid, independent offices, Interior, Labor-HEW, Legislative, military construction, public works, State-Justice-Commerce-Judiciary, supplemental HEW, Treasury-Post Office-Executive Office, Agriculture supplemental, 1963, and supplemental, 1963.

THE 3-YEAR LEGISLATIVE RECORD OF THE KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION

(By Senate Majority Leader MIKE MANSFIELD)

The practice of appraising the work of each session of Congress is as old as the Congress itself. Because Congress is charged with the responsibility of establishing legislative policy for all the American people, it is essential that such evaluations be made to inform the people of the work of their representatives. Because of the incomprehensible tragedy which occurred on November 22, this appraisal is based on the 3-year legislative record of the Kennedy administration. It gives a clear-cut picture of the programs established under that administration and of the work still to be done under the able leadership of President Lyndon B. Johnson.

An analysis of the 3-year period under the leadership of our late President reveals a record of lasting achievement. No Congress can ever enact all the measures desired by all groups in our country, whether the period covered is 1, 3, or 10 years. As the late President stated in his inaugural message on January 20, 1961, after outlining his beliefs and ambitions:

"All this will not be finished in the first 100 days. Nor will it be finished in the first 1,000 days, nor in the life of this administration, nor even perhaps in our lifetime on this planet. But let us begin."

And begin he did. The late President, from January 25 to April 27, 1961, sent 28 messages to Congress outlining his ideas of programs to halt the recession, to get the unemployed reemployed, to obtain adequate housing for all, and to create better educational facilities. These messages ranged from area redevelopment to the establishment of a permanent Peace Corps and a 5-year plan for foreign aid. In his effort to revitalize the 10-year-old foreign aid program, the late President said:

"There exists, in the 1960's, a historic opportunity for a major economic assistance effort by the free industrialized nations to move more than half the people of the less developed nations into self-sustained economic growth, while the rest move substantially closer to the day when they, too, will no longer have to depend on outside assistance."

Congress did revise the foreign aid program by replacing the existing Mutual Security Act with a new basic law and title; it authorized future separation of military and economic aid budgets; it granted long-term permission for economic aid for the first time in the form of an authorization of \$7.2

billion in appropriations over 5 years to finance long-term, low-interest development loans to underdeveloped nations.

On March 1 of 1961, the late President established a Peace Corps pilot program by Executive order and, in answer to his request, Congress gave a degree of permanency to this idea of enlisting young Americans to serve as instructors and helpers in the less developed countries. This year, the program was more than doubled.

On September 26, 1961, the late President signed into law the bill enacted in response to his request for the establishment of a U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency to assume primary responsibility within the Government for directing and coordinating disarmament matters. The importance of this Agency was outlined in his address to the United Nations just the day before he approved the bill. He said:

"We in the United States have labored this year, with a new urgency, and with a new, now-statutory Agency fully endorsed by the Congress, to find an approach to disarmament which would be so far reaching yet realistic, so mutually balanced and beneficial, that it could be accepted by every nation."

In this same message, the late President said:

"We remain ready to seek new avenues of agreement; our new disarmament program thus includes the following proposals: First, signing the test ban treaty by all nations. This can be done now. Test ban negotiations need not and should not await general disarmament. * * * Finally, halting the unlimited testing and production of strategic nuclear delivery vehicles, and gradually destroying them as well."

On September 24 of this year, almost 2 years to the day from the time of the U.N. speech, the Senate consented to ratification by the President of the limited nuclear test ban treaty which prohibits nuclear explosion in the atmosphere, in outer space, and underwater. In a world standing on the brink of nuclear devastation, this was truly a dream come true.

Less dramatic than the Peace Corps or the Disarmament Agency, but equally as important, was the 1961 decision to join the 20-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development representing a long step forward in the evolution of the Atlantic Community by linking the nations of Western Europe and North America in a common economic bond.

In his first state of the Union message on January 30, 1961, the late President emphasized that "the American economy is in trouble" and immediately followed up with his message of February 2 outlining his program for economic recovery and growth. In response to this message, on March 22, the Congress sent to the President a bill extending jobless pay benefits an additional 13 weeks. We immediately followed this with a bill making dependent children, whose parents were unemployed, eligible for the same aid given to children deprived of support by reason of death, desertion, or disability. On April 26 the late President received the depressed areas bill authorizing \$394 million in loans and grants for areas beset by chronic unemployment, and the Senate this year authorized an additional \$455.5 million for the Area Redevelopment Administration. We improved social security retirement and survivor benefits by about \$800 million a year. And by May 3, of 1961, Congress sent down to the White House a bill raising the minimum wage for 23.9 million workers from \$1 an hour to \$1.25, and extended coverage for the first time since 1938 to an estimated 3.6 million additional workers.

Congress responded to the President's balance-of-payments message by sending him a bill to accord uniform tax treatment to the dollar holdings of foreign central banks. It

reduced the value of duty-free goods Americans might bring back from abroad and provided for a U.S. Travel Service in the Commerce Department to encourage foreign tourists to visit the United States.

In response to his community health program, the late President signed into law on July 20, 1961, a bill almost doubling the amount authorized for grants by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act—raising the authorization to \$80 million in fiscal 1962, \$90 million in fiscal 1963, and \$100 million in each of the next 4 years. Public Health Service funds were increased by \$738 million for the National Institutes of Health.

The President requested adequate housing for all. In response Congress enacted a \$4.88 billion omnibus housing bill, the most far-reaching housing legislation since 1949. And this year it authorized an additional \$50 million for housing aid to the low-income elderly.

An omnibus farm bill signed into law on August 8, 1961, granted President Kennedy the aids he wanted for the farmer. Acreage retirement programs and regional authority for marketing orders, for example, were extended to many new crops and \$4.5 billion in new authority for Public Law 480, and expanded credit was made available to small farmers through Farmers Home Administration.

The year 1962 began as a historic year. On February 20, Marine Lt. Col. John H. Glenn returned safely from a three-orbit space flight. This was the beginning. The President decided to expand space exploration to include a landing on the moon and, to that end, the 87th Congress voted a record budget of \$5.4 billion.

Throughout 1962 the President gave the highest priority to his trade and tax proposals. His trade program, as enacted into law, allowed him wide latitude in negotiating tariffs with other nations over a 5-year period and gave him more tools to ease the burdens on segments of American business and labor during the transition to freer trade patterns. As expressed by Senator COOPER, of Kentucky: "The passage of this bill is a signal achievement of the administration and the Congress during the present session." Senator McCARTHY, of Minnesota, described it as a "forward-looking and far-reaching bill which faces up to the challenges of a rapidly changing world, a world in which yesterday's formulas are no longer adequate for today's problems."

On taxes, the Congress enacted the first omnibus tax revision bill since 1954, an accomplishment which was considered essential by both President Kennedy and Secretary of the Treasury DILLON.

It was in that year that action was completed on the \$435 million 3-year manpower retraining program and \$400 million was voted in special accelerated public works funds. This year we have authorized an additional \$161 million for the manpower training program in fiscal 1964. At the urging of Congress, teeth were put into an international agreement to regulate trade in cotton textiles between low-wage countries, the United States, and several European countries.

Congress authorized a loan of up to \$100 million to the U.N. to assist in a financial crisis caused by peace-keeping operations in the Middle East and the Congo. In the midst of the Cuban crisis, President Kennedy was given standby authority, for 1 year, to call up 150,000 members of the Ready Reserve to active duty. Congress cleared a concurrent resolution expressing U.S. determination to resist any violation of its rights in Berlin.

Congress authorized a private corporation to establish, own, and operate a commercial communications satellite system.

It increased by \$466 million the Small Business Administration's revolving loan fund.

It granted a 4½-year extension to the expiring Sugar Act and, in a rider, allocated additional sugar quotas to the Western Hemisphere.

It provided Federal aid to educational television outlets.

It increased postal rates and Federal pay.

It adopted a constitutional amendment to abolish the poll tax as a qualification for voting in Federal elections and primaries, an amendment now very close to ratification by the required number of States.

It gave Federal assistance to the States and local communities for a program of immunization of all children under 5 years of age against polio, diphtheria, whooping cough, or tetanus.

It modernized the conflict-of-interest laws.

This year Congress convened on January 9 and on January 14 the biennial struggle over rule 22, the cloture rule, kept the Senate occupied until February 7, thereby delaying committee assignments until February 14. In the meantime, on February 6, the House Ways and Means Committee opened hearings on the President's tax cut and reform proposal. After many months of hearings and 80 executive sessions, the House sent the bill to the Senate on September 25. Although hearings have been completed and Executive consideration underway, it will possibly be late January before the Senate can complete action on the bill.

One of our earliest actions this year was to authorize President Kennedy to proclaim Sir Winston Churchill an honorary citizen of the United States. It was an unusual action to give tangible form to the high esteem in which the 88-year-old former Prime Minister of Britain, the son of an American mother, is held in this Nation.

Another of the early actions of 1963 was to give statutory authority to the Interior Department's Outdoor Recreation Bureau which had been established by Executive order in 1962 to formulate a nationwide outdoor recreation plan.

In order to obtain more effective Federal performance on scientific and technological programs, the Senate, on March 8, took positive action to establish a Commission on Science and Technology. By April 10 the Senate had sent to the House a bill establishing a Youth Conservation Corps and a Home Town Youth Corps in answer to the President's special message on February 14 in which he said:

"To the extent that the Nation is called upon to promote and protect the interests of our younger citizens, it is an investment certain to bring a high return, not only in basic human values but in social and economic terms."

Prior to action on the Youth Conservation Corps, the Senate, on April 4, passed the mass transit bill, authorizing \$375 million in grants based on the concept of \$2 in Federal grants for every \$1 in local or other non-Federal funds, to establish a long-range program of assistance to urban areas in solving their mass transportation problems. In the President's letter of February 18 to Congress, he stated:

"Urban mass transportation is one of the most urgent problems facing the Nation and the Congress. . . . Nearly three-fourths of our citizens live in urban areas, which occupy only 2 percent of our land, and if mass transit is to survive and relieve the congestion of these cities, it needs Federal stimulation and assistance."

On April 9 the Senate passed a bill establishing a national wilderness preservation system, placing 8.2 million acres of national forest, already classified as wilderness, permanently in the wilderness system and an additional 57.2 million acres of public lands conditionally in the system.

By April 23 the Senate had acted on an administration bill guaranteeing electric

consumers in the Pacific Northwest first call on hydroelectric energy generated at Federal plants in that region. On the same day the Senate completed action on another administration bill establishing water resources research centers at land-grant colleges and State universities to stimulate a national program of water research.

Since 1946 the Congress has had before it a recommendation to require equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex. President Kennedy, in signing the bill into law on June 10, said:

"I am grateful to those Members who worked so diligently to guide the Equal Pay Act through the Congress. It is a first step. It affirms our determination that when women enter the labor force, they will find equality in their pay envelopes."

The Senate took rapid action on the President's request to ratify the International Coffee Agreement, making the United States a party to the agreement. This action was designed to stabilize coffee prices and insure exporting countries that their foreign exchange reserves would not be severely depleted by low coffee prices on the world market.

Early in the year, President Kennedy sent down his special message on "Mental Illness and Mental Retardation," calling for a bold new approach by Federal, State, and local governments to combat mental disability. The Senate, on May 27, approved part of this request by completing action on a bill expanding facilities for treatment of mental disabilities. The President in his message pointed out that there were currently 800,000 patients in mental institutions across the Nation, including 200,000 who are retarded; altogether, an estimated 5 or 6 million Americans are mentally retarded and need assistance. Facilities, in turn, are needed to provide this assistance.

Congress sent the late President a law responding to his request for amendments to the Social Security Act to provide additional Federal assistance to States and communities in preventing and combating mental retardation, by providing for both new grant programs and expansion of the existing maternal and child health and crippled children's programs. In this measure we also included a program for training teachers of exceptional children.

On June 10 of this year the late President sent down his omnibus civil rights message in which he said:

"I am proposing that the Congress stay in session this year until it has enacted—preferably as a single omnibus bill—the most responsible, reasonable, and urgently needed solutions to this problem, solutions which should be acceptable to all fairminded men."

The House Judiciary Committee reported its bill a few weeks ago, and it is now before the House Rules Committee—with a discharge petition filed on December 9. Although final action will not be taken on this measure until early next year, a 1-year extension to the Civil Rights Commission was voted, together with additional funds to carry on this valuable work.

The Senate took final action on an administration request authorizing Federal judicial circuits to establish a public defender system at public expense, citing the 1963 Supreme Court ruling in *Gideon v. Wainwright* in which the Court stated:

"That Government hires lawyers to prosecute and defendants who have money hire lawyers to defend are the strongest indications of the widespread belief that lawyers in criminal courts are necessities, not luxuries."

The life of the Export-Import Bank was extended for 5 years, and its borrowing authority was increased to \$8 billion. The limitation on outstanding loans, guarantees, and insurance was also increased to \$9 bil-

lion, as well as an increase to \$2 billion in the maximum amount allowable at any one time for insurance and guarantees.

After debate disclosed that during the past 10 years the U.S. fishing industry had dropped to fifth place in the total world catch and was currently facing a crisis, the Senate, this year, authorized a 5-year program of \$28,250,000 in matching grants to the States to promote State commercial fishery research and development projects.

Congress succeeded in clearing a badly needed pay raise for the military, amounting to approximately \$1.2 billion a year, effective on October 1, 1963, the first such raise for the military since 1958.

And on August 14 the Senate completed action on an administration bill establishing a domestic National Service Corps patterned after the Peace Corps and authorizing \$15 million for the 2-year pilot program.

On July 22 President Kennedy sent to Congress a proposal that solutions to the 4-year-old work-rules dispute between railroad management and labor over the composition of traincrews be submitted to the ICC. On August 28, just 6 hours before a nationwide rail strike was to begin, President Kennedy signed into law a resolution creating an ad hoc seven-member arbitration board to resolve the two primary issues—manning the traincrews and firemen on diesel locomotives—thus averting a nationwide strike. This action marked the first time in peacetime labor relations that Congress imposed arbitration in a labor-management dispute.

In the area of education, it has been said that the 88th Congress has "the greatest record in the field of education in the history of this Nation." In response to the President's request, he was sent, on September 12, the medical training aid bill authorizing a 3-year program of matching Federal grants for construction or rehabilitation of medical, dental, and related professional schools and a 6-year loan program for students of medicine, dentistry, and osteopathy. Similar legislation had been considered without success by every Congress since 1951. Two additional bills requested by the late President have been signed into law by President Johnson. One authorizes a 3-year \$1.2 billion program of grants and loans for construction of college academic facilities at public and private higher education institutions. The other is a vocational education bill authorizing new matching grants to the States to expand vocational education programs while extending the National Defense Education Act and the impacted areas program. In addition, the Senate has completed action on a library services bill to increase Federal aid for expanding public library improvements to urban as well as rural areas and to authorize matching grants for construction of public library buildings. At the same time Congress has extended the provisions of title II of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 relating to cancellation of loans, to teachers in private non-profit elementary and secondary schools and in institutions of higher education.

Finally, there has been enacted a Clean Air Act authorizing \$95 million over a 4-year period to provide a greatly expanded national effort to control air pollution through research, the establishment of pollution and control agencies, and legal action to halt existing causes of pollution.

With action hoped for next year on the tax cut proposal, the civil rights program, and aid for the aged in ill health, the most far-reaching impetus in many decades toward social and economic improvement within the Nation and toward a more stable peace in the world, will have received a sound legislative base. In cooperation with President Johnson, the Congress will strive to complete this base as a lasting testament

to the life and work of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 35th President in the service of the people of the United States.

Below is a detailed description of our 3-year review highlights, which includes Presidential recommendations and measures initiated by the Congress.

THREE-YEAR REVIEW OF LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES, 1961-63

Economic area Agriculture Year 1961

Omnibus farm bill: Enacted a major farm bill to reduce wheat and feed grain surpluses; authorized Secretary to consult with farmers, farm organizations, and other groups to develop new farm programs; extended the Agricultural Trade and Development Act to December 31, 1964; consolidated and modernized the Farmers Home Administration; extended the Wool Act for 4 years to March 31, 1965; extended Great Plains conservation program to December 31, 1971; authorized a 5-year extension of the school milk program to be paid by direct appropriations; and extended the Veterans' Administration and armed services milk program to 1964, with CCC furnishing the funds; Public Law 87-128.

Feed grains: Authorized a 1-year emergency price support for the 1961 crop of corn at \$1.20 a bushel with the other feed grains to be supported at fair and reasonable levels in relation to corn, in an effort to raise the incomes of feed-grain producers and to reduce the mounting surpluses of feed grains in Government hands; Public Law 87-5.

Drought relief: Enacted a temporary 1-year program authorizing the sale of Government surplus corn and feed grains to needy farmers and ranchers in drought areas at 75 percent of Government price-support levels and permitting livestock grazing on grasslands idled by the soil bank and other conservation programs; Public Law 87-127.

Farm loans: Increased proportion of appropriated farm loan funds available for individual farms with a debt of over \$10,000 from 10 percent to 25 percent to help meet the rapid and increased cost of farming; Public Law 87-8.

Mexican farm labor: Extended and revised the Mexican farm labor program for 2 years, to December 31, 1963; prohibited infringement upon the rights of domestic workers. Public Law 87-345.

Cotton farmers' relief: Authorized emergency relief to cotton farmers where floods made it impossible to plant; Public Law 87-37.

Farm credit: Liberalized farm credit laws to permit installment payments on Federal land bank loans to be scheduled more frequently than semiannually if desirable to the borrower; permit Federal land bank loans to be made to corporations set up by farming families (now restricted to persons); extends from 5 to 7 years the permissible maturity of intermediate-term loans; required in applying the earnings at the end of each fiscal year that one-half of 1 percent of the loans outstanding be held in reserve up to an accumulation of 3½ percent of the outstanding loans; Public Law 87-343.

Year 1962

Second farm bill: As enacted this bill has four major titles, which contain numerous innovations as aids to reducing farm surpluses and solving agricultural problems by providing for a new permanent supply-management wheat program, a 1-year extension of the present feed grain program and replacing the 1958 corn law with a provision effective in 1964 permitting the Secretary to set price supports for corn between 50 and 90 percent of parity and expansion of surplus disposal under Public Law 480. Includes a

new land-use-adjustment program to take land out of production and divert its use to recreational and public purposes; Public Law 87-703.

Farmers Home Administration loans: Raised the annual limitation on Farmers Home Administration insured loans from \$150 million to \$200 million. These farm ownership loans made to families with a farm background and experience or training to help them buy, enlarge, or develop farms and to refinance debts; Public Law 87-798.

Textile imports: Authorized the President, for the purpose of carrying out any agreement under section 204 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1956, to limit imports of any agricultural commodity or product covered by such agreement from countries not participating in the agreement, if, in the President's judgment, such imports would seriously affect domestic producers; Public Law 87-488.

Migrant farmworkers' health clinics: Authorized a \$3 million a year, 3-year program in Federal grants to public or nonprofit agencies and organizations for paying part of the cost of establishing and operating family health clinics and special health projects for domestic migratory farm families; Public Law 87-692.

Wheat: Enacted a measure correcting an inequity in the Agricultural Act of 1961 relating to the withdrawal of wheat stored to avoid penalty; Public Law 87-410.

Cotton disposal: Provided for disposal of all extra-long staple cotton in the strategic stockpile by transferring domestic cotton to the CCC for unrestricted use at not less than 115 percent of current support price plus reasonable carrying charges, and foreign cotton for export only at not less than the world price; Public Law 87-548.

Cotton farmers: Extended for 1 year an emergency measure enacted last year to bring relief to cotton farmers whose land has been and is unplantable because of recent floods or whose plantings have been washed out; Public Law 87-446.

Diverted acreage: Authorized production in 1962 of flax, castor beans, guar, sesame, safflower, sunflower, and other annual field crops not surplus on acreage diverted from wheat and feed grains; authorized payment up to 50 percent of the amount the producer would receive if acreage were devoted to conservation uses; Public Law 87-451.

Feed grains: Liberalized requirements for participation in the 1962 feed grain program by permitting farmers to plant barley on land taken out of wheat production and made barley interchangeable with other feed grains; Public Law 87-425.

Rice acreage: Enacted a measure providing for the transfer of rice acreage history where the producer has withdrawn from rice production; Public Law 87-412.

Wet lands—Drainage: Prescribed methods and procedures for approval of agreements to furnish financial and technical assistance for agricultural drainage; Public Law 87-732.

Forest management: Doubled the authorization under the Cooperative Forest Management Act which furnishes technical assistance to small forest and woodlot owners; Public Law 87-680.

Federal Extension Service: Authorized funds appropriated in excess of the 1962 funds to be distributed on the basis of an equalized formula for the first 20 percent; Public Law 87-749.

Forestry research: Authorized matching grants for forestry research to land-grant colleges, agricultural experiment stations, other colleges and universities offering graduate training in sciences basic to forestry and having a forestry school; Public Law 87-788.

Year 1963

Feed grains: Extends through 1964 and 1965 crop years the feed grains program in

effect in 1962 and 1963, providing price supports for producers who make voluntary acreage reduction. Public Law 88-26.

Dairy program: Clarifies Secretary of Agriculture's authority to provide for allotments under milk marketing orders so that producers will receive a higher return on milk covered by allotments and a lower return for milk in excess of allotments, instead of a uniform blend price. (S. 1915, passed Senate October 10.)

Mexican farm labor: Extends the Mexican farm labor program to December 31, 1964; Public Law 88-203.

Federal crop insurance coverage: Expands the Federal crop insurance to permit it to be offered in 150 additional counties. (S. 277, passed Senate August 28.)

Agricultural development in Alaska: Authorizes a \$1,250,000 Alaskan farmland development program to aid in clearing, draining, shaping, and conditioning land for crop production and pastures. Limits maximum payments to \$125,000 for any one year. (S. 623, passed Senate June 25.)

Tobacco allotment leasing authority: Extends for an additional 2 years the authority to transfer, by lease, tobacco acreage allotments from one farm to another within the same county for a more economical operation; Public Law 88-68.

Misuse of relief feeds: Establishes civil and criminal penalties for misuse of feed made available for relieving distress or to preserve and maintain foundation herds. (S. 400, passed Senate June 25.)

Producer livestock programs: Permits voluntary programs for promotion, research, and education relating to livestock. Public Law 88-61.

Agricultural experiment stations: Authorizes Federal assistance to States, on a matching basis, to help finance additional research facilities at State agricultural experiment stations; Public Law 88-74.

Rice acreage allotments: Permits a rice producer permanently withdrawing from rice production to transfer his history for allotment purposes without transferring his land (as required by existing law). S. 1604, passed Senate July 22, H.R. 3742, House Calendar.)

Rice acreage: Validates all 1956-62 crop rice acreage allotments properly apportioned on the basis of producer history and allocates to the farm by the county committee in good faith; applies only in States where rice allotments are made on the basis of the producer's history of rice production; Public Law 88-160.

Conservation reserve—land-use adjustment: Increases the limit on annual payments under the land-use adjustment program from \$10 to \$20 million; and authorizes extension of conservation reserve contracts (soil bank) through 1965 which expire in 1963 and 1964. (S. 1588, passed Senate October 11.)

General Economy Year 1961

Federal unemployment compensation: Authorized Federal advances to permit the States to extend unemployment benefits up to an additional 13 weeks for workers who have exhausted their regular benefits during the recession, thus providing an unemployed worker with benefits up to a total of 39 weeks—in an effort to ease the unemployment problem throughout the country; Public Law 87-62.

Aid to dependent children: Authorized a 14-month program, from May 1, 1961, through June 1962, of aid to dependent children, permitting States to aid needy unemployed parents and their children who are not now eligible for aid in which the Federal Government participates; and increased by \$3 the minimum amount to which the Federal Government will participate on a matching basis in State programs carrying out the special

medical care provision for recipients of old-age assistance; Public Law 87-31.

Railroad unemployment compensation: Approved benefits of a similar nature for unemployed railroad workers under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act; Public Law 87-7.

Railroad retirees: To bring the railroad retirees in line with the beneficiaries of social security, this amendment to the Railroad Retirement Act permits men without 30 years' service to receive reduced annuities upon reaching age 62; and reduces from 3 to 1 year the required time which must elapse after marriage before a wife or husband, otherwise qualified, may receive the annuity; Public Law 87-285.

Minimum wage: Increased minimum wage to \$1.25 (from \$1) and extended coverage to 3.6 million additional workers; Public Law 87-30.

Area redevelopment: Established the Area Redevelopment Administration in the Department of Commerce, and authorized a 4-year program of \$300 million in loans and \$94 million in grants for industrial plants and public facilities in economically distressed areas; Public Law 87-27.

Social security: Increased minimum old-age insurance benefits and benefits to widows under the Social Security Act; provided reduced benefits to men at 62; liberalized disability provisions, increased tax for workers and employers by one-eighth of 1 percent; increased (for 1 year) the amount of public assistance payments for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled; Public Law 87-64.

Housing Act of 1961: Enacted a housing program, authorizing \$4.9 billion in new funds. The act provides for a new 2-year experimental plan of low-interest rate, 35-year mortgage loans for middle-income housing (except in hardship cases the mortgages may be extended to 40 years); requires a 3-percent downpayment on low-income housing, with a permissive inclusion of settlement costs; authorizes \$75 million for mass transportation systems, and \$50 million for "open space" grants; and includes a reauthorization of approximately 100,000 public housing units; Public Law 87-70.

FHA: Increased by \$1 billion the mortgage insurance authorization of FHA; Public Law 87-38.

Federal-Aid Highway Act: Enacted the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1961, revising the original estimated authorization for 41,000-mile, 13-year program of interstate highways by increasing the Federal Government's share from \$25 to \$37 billion; extended for 2 years the incentive bonus for States to enter into agreements for billboard controls; Public Law 87-61.

Federal Airport Act extension: Extended the Federal Airport Act for 3 years to June 30, 1964, and authorized a total appropriation of \$225 million, or \$75 million annually; Public Law 87-255.

Small business loans: Increased by \$20 million the amount the Small Business Administration may commit for loans under their regular business loan program, which will enable SBA to continue its loan program without interruption for approximately 1 month; Public Law 87-198.

Small business amendments: Increased SBA's revolving fund by \$105 million which, in addition to the \$20 million approved in Public Law 87-198, increases the total SBA revolving fund to \$1,125 million; Public Law 87-305.

Small Business Investment Act: Increased limit on amounts Small Business Administration may lend small business investment corporations and on latter's investments in individual enterprises; Public Law 87-341.

ICC loans: Extended for 27 months (to June 30, 1963) authority of Interstate Commerce Commission to make loans to help ease the credit difficulties of railroads; Public Law 87-16.

Debt limit: Increased the public debt limit by \$13 billion to \$298 billion through June 30, 1962; Public Law 87-69.

Lead-zinc subsidy: Aided the domestic lead-zinc industry by authorizing a 4-year program of stabilization payments for small mineowners—75 percent for lead and 55 percent for zinc or the difference between 14½ cents a pound and the market price whenever the market falls below 14½ cents; Public Law 87-347.

Year 1962

Manpower retraining: Authorized a 3-year, \$435 million program of training of unemployed in vocational schools or on-the-job retraining to develop new skills; first 2 years' cost to be paid with Federal funds, third year 50-50 matching with the States; Public Law 87-415.

Work Hours Act: Provided for a standard workweek of 40 hours with not less than time and a half for overtime after an 8-hour day or 40-hour week; Public Law 87-581.

Accelerated public works program: Authorized the President to allocate \$90 million for job-creating public works projects in areas where there is heavy unemployment, the funds to be allocated to Federal agencies for acceleration or initiation of authorized projects; Public Law 87-658.

Public debt: Enacted a \$2 billion temporary increase in the public debt—from \$298 billion to \$300 billion (to June 30, 1962); Public Law 87-414.

Tax revision: Enacted a major revision and reform of our Federal tax system; Public Law 87-834.

Tax changes: Permitted an employer to claim tax deductions for his contributions to employee pension plans which include medical care among their retirement benefits; broadened the allowable individual tax deductions for medical expenses; permitted oil companies, for 1962 only, to deduct drilling costs on tax returns in 1 year rather than claim them as depreciation over several years; and required a State or local government operating retail liquor stores to buy only one \$54 Federal liquor tax stamp a year instead of one for each store; Public Law 87-863.

Tax Rate Extension Act of 1962: Extended for 1 year the existing corporate tax rate and certain excise tax rates, while reducing or eliminating taxes on the transportation of persons; Public Law 87-508.

Senior Citizens Housing Act of 1962: Authorized an additional \$100 million (to \$225 million) for the existing program of direct loans to provide housing for the elderly. Established a new program for rural areas and authorized \$50 million for loans to private nonprofit corporations, consumer cooperatives, and public agencies to build rental housing for the elderly and related facilities such as dining halls and infirmaries. The new plan to be administered by the Farmers Home Administration includes \$50 million loan fund to help elderly persons purchase an existing home or housing site; Public Law 87-723.

Foreign bank deposits: To help slow the U.S. gold outflow, removed for a period of 3 years the Federal Reserve Board's present ceiling—which ranges up to 4 percent varying with the duration of a deposit—on interest rates paid by U.S. commercial banks on time deposits of foreign governments, their central banks or other monetary authorities, and international institutions of which the United States is a member; Public Law 87-827.

Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1962: Authorized a total of \$2.3 billion for fiscal years 1963-65 to continue the Federal-aid highway program for the regular system; Public Law 87-866.

Public debt limit increase: Provided for a temporary debt limit of \$308 billion through March 31, 1963, and \$305 billion from April 1, 1963, through June 24, 1963, and \$300 billion

for the remainder of fiscal 1963; Public Law 87-512.

SBA amendments: Increased the Small Business Administration's revolving fund ceiling to \$1,666 million. Of the \$1,666 million authorized, \$1,325 million will be used for regular business and disaster loans. Earmarks a separate fund of \$341 million for loans to small business investment companies; Public Law 87-550.

Customs simplification: Reclassified the U.S. tariff schedule to adapt the classifications to the changes which have occurred since 1930 in the character and importance of articles produced in and imported into the United States and in the markets in which they are sold; Public Law 87-456.

Export controls: Extended for 3 years the Export Control Act of 1949 which authorizes the President to prohibit or curtail exportation from the United States of certain articles because of security reasons or because they are in short supply. Strengthened the criminal provisions and provided for a fine of five times the value of exports involved in a willful exporting of certain materials with knowledge that it will be used for benefit of any Communist-dominated nation and/or 5 years' imprisonment; Public Law 87-515.

Mobile trade fairs: Authorized the Secretary of Commerce to provide technical assistance, as well as limited financial aid, to operators of mobile trade fairs which have value in promoting sale abroad of American goods and products; Public Law 87-839.

Self-employed voluntary pension plans: Encouraged establishment of voluntary pension plans by self-employed professionals by permitting them to set aside up to \$2,500 or 10 percent of their income, whichever is lesser, in an approved retirement program and permits them to deduct from taxable income up to a maximum of \$1,250 in any one year for contributions to the fund; Public Law 87-792.

Civil service retirees: Provided a 5-percent increase, effective January 1, 1963, to all entitled annuitants on that date; Public Law 87-793.

Retirement income credit: Increased to \$1,524 from \$1,200 the maximum annual amount a retired person can subtract from his tax payment; Public Law 87-876.

District of Columbia police and firemen: Provided for an average salary increase of 11.6 percent for policemen and firemen; Public Law 87-882.

Missouri River Basin project: Authorized the Department of Interior to defer the collection of operation and maintenance charges due in 1962 from the Angostura Irrigation District to ease the financial problem in that area resulting from decreased crop production caused by droughts; Public Law 87-440.

Federal Reserve Banks: Extended to June 30, 1964, the present authority of the Federal Reserve Banks to purchase securities directly from the Treasury—up to \$5 billion outstanding at any one time; Public Law 87-506.

Metal scrap—temporary suspension of duties: Continued to June 30, 1963, the duty-free importation of certain metal scraps, including iron, steel, aluminum, magnesium, nickel, and nickel alloys; Public Law 87-514.

Alumina and bauxite—duty free: Continued to July 16, 1964, suspension of duty on alumina when imported for use in producing aluminum, crude bauxite, and calcined bauxite; Public Law 87-567.

Duty suspension—shoe laces: Continued to August 7, 1964, existing suspension of duties on shoe laces; Public Law 87-607.

Spun silk—suspension of duties: Continued to November 7, 1965, existing suspension of duties on spun silk or schappe silk yarn; Public Law 87-602.

Casein—duty free: Because of severe shortage in this country casein used in the manu-

facture of coated paper, adhesives, emulsions, plastics, paints, and fibers is transferred to the duty-free list; Public Law 87-606.

Coconut and palm oils: Suspended to June 30, 1966, the processing tax on coconut and palm oils; Public Law 87-859.

Disasters: Authorized taxpayers in any disaster area declared as such by the President of the United States to charge off their casualty losses on the preceding year's tax return when the disaster happens after January 1 and before the time prescribed by law for filing their income tax returns; Public Law 87-426.

Unpatented mining claims: Granted Secretary of Interior discretionary authority to alleviate hardships by permitting persons who reside on mining claims and were in possession at least 7 years prior to July 23, 1962, to continue to maintain this residence as a home even though the claim has been invalidated or relinquished; Public Law 87-851.

Copyright extension: Continued through December 31, 1965, the renewal term of any copyright subsisting on the date of approval of this measure where the renewal term would otherwise expire prior to December 31, 1965; Public Law 87-668.

War claims: Authorized payments to Americans who lost property abroad during World War II and permitted the Government to sell General Aniline & Film Corp., seized during the war as German owned; Public Law 87-846.

Savings and loan loans on apartment houses: Authorized federally insured savings and loan associations to invest more of their assets in apartment buildings. Existing law requires these associations to include apartment loans with certain other loans in a group which cannot exceed 20 percent of their assets. This act allows the Federal Home Loan Bank Board to authorize them to invest up to 15 percent of their assets in apartment loans; Public Law 87-779.

Year 1963

Youth employment: Authorizes a 5-year program to employ and train jobless youngsters between the ages of 16 and 22 in a youth conservation corps and a hometown service corps. (S. 1, passed Senate April 10; H.R. 5131, House Calendar.)

Manpower Training Act amendments: Waives the State matching requirement for fiscal 1965 and extends the act for 2 additional years with the requirement that States match one-third and one-half, respectively, in fiscal years 1966 and 1967; authorizes training in education at the basic level for those unable to qualify for occupational training provided evidence exists of intention to undertake training and for this group an additional 20 weeks of training allowances are authorized; provides for the expansion of the program by lowering the age limit for youth training allowances from 19 to 17, subject to a restriction of a 1-year waiting period for school dropouts, by increasing the proportion of youths receiving training allowances to 25 percent of those receiving allowances and restricts the allowances to those in special youth training projects; and authorizes \$50 million in new funds for fiscal 1964 and \$100 million for fiscal 1965; Public Law 88-214.

District of Columbia fiscal affairs: Authorizes a permanent annual Federal payment to the District of Columbia of \$50 million. Increases the borrowing authority from a flat \$75 to \$175 million; Public Law 88-104.

Area redevelopment amendment: Authorizes an additional \$455 million in Federal funds for loans in urban and rural areas and public facility grants. (S. 1163, passed Senate June 26; House Calendar.)

Public works planning: Authorizes an additional \$10 million for Housing and Home

Finance Agency's program of advances for public works planning. (S.J. Res. 129; passed Senate November 19.)

Public debt ceiling: Places a ceiling of \$307 billion for the remainder of fiscal 1963 and \$309 billion through August 31, 1963; Public Law 88-30.

Public debt ceiling: Extends the temporary debt limitation of \$309 billion to November 30, 1963; Public Law 88-106.

Public debt ceiling: Raises the ceiling to \$315 billion to June 29, 1964; Public Law 88-187.

Duty-free allowance: Extends for 2 years, to June 30, 1965, the \$100 exemption from import duties allowed on foreign goods brought back from outside the United States, but continues the \$200 exemption for the Virgin Islands until April 1, 1964, when it will drop to \$100; Public Law 88-53.

Tax-rate extension: Continues for 1 year, to July 1, 1964, present corporate tax rate of 52 percent and the present rates of excise tax on distilled spirits, beer, wine, cigarettes, passenger cars, automobile parts and accessories, general telephone service, and transportation of persons by air; Public Law 88-52.

Unemployment tax rates: Eases Federal unemployment insurance taxes established to repay the Government for extra compensation payments made to unemployed workers between 1957 and 1960; Public Law 88-174.

Accrued vacation pay—deductible: Extends to January 1, 1965, period during which accrued vacation pay may be deducted as a business expense for income tax purposes even though liability to a specific individual has not been established; Public Law 81-153.

Unemployment tax: Reduces the 1963 tax for unemployment compensation and readjusts allotments to States for administrative expenses; Public Law 88-31.

Taxes: Permits deduction for child care by a wife who has been deserted by her husband; Public Law 88-4.

Ground rent: Provides a deduction from income taxes for payment of redeemable ground rent; Public Law 88-9.

Supreme Court Justice widows—annuities: Increases the annuities of widows of Supreme Court Justices from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year, payable monthly. (S. 1686, passed Senate November 5.)

Mortgage insurance authority: Extends for 2 years, to June 30, 1965, authority of FHA to insure mortgages for sale and rental housing for low and moderate income groups; Public Law 88-54.

Housing for elderly: Authorizes an additional \$50 million for loans to nonprofit corporations and consumer cooperatives to provide housing for the elderly designed to meet their special needs; Public Law 88-158.

Silver purchase: Withdraws silver backing of paper currency, averts shortage of silver for coinage by repealing the tax on silver transfers and other obsolete sections of Silver Purchase Act of 1934; Public Law 88-36.

Cadmium: Authorizes disposal of 2 million pounds of surplus cadmium from the national stockpile valued at about \$4 million; Public Law 88-8.

Corkboard insulation: Authorizes a temporary (3-year) suspension of import duty on corkboard insulation; Public Law 88-32.

Chicory—Duty free: Extends to June 30, 1966, existing suspension of duty on crude chicory except endive, and continues for the same period the statutory rate of duty of 2 cents a pound for chicory, ground or otherwise prepared; Public Law 88-49.

Metal scrap—Duty suspension: Extends to June 30, 1964, suspension of duties on metal scrap; Public Law 88-50.

Heptanoic acid: Continues for 3 years the existing suspension of import duty on heptanoic acid; Public Law 88-93.

Tanning extracts: Extends for 3 years the period during which tanning extracts may be imported free of duty; Public Law 88-92.

Tampico fiber: Continues to September 5, 1966, the existing suspension of duty on dressed or manufactured istle or Tampico fiber; Public Law 88-90.

Attorneys' fees—bankruptcy: Permits courts, on their own motion, to examine into the reasonableness of attorneys' fees in bankruptcy proceedings; Public Law 88-17.

Bankrupt funds: Permits the deposit of funds of bankrupts' estates in interest-bearing accounts; Public Law 88-16.

Small Business Act amendments: Increases by \$34.3 million SBA's revolving fund bringing the total authorization for the fund to \$1,700,300,000 and broadened the causal basis of SBA's authority to make loans from its disaster fund to cover all natural disasters. (S. 1309, passed Senate November 21.)

Small business investment amendment: Liberalizes investment provisions of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 and encourages increased capitalization of SBIC's by raising the amount of capital that SBA may invest in an SBIC, on a matching basis, from \$400,000 to \$700,000. (S. 298, passed Senate November 21.)

Trade—Communications—Transportation Economy Year 1961

Ship trade-ins: Liberalized the law regarding obsolete trade-ins by authorizing the Federal Maritime Commission to take trade-ins either when the owner signs the contract for construction or purchase of a new vessel or (at the owner's option) within 5 days of the delivery date of the new vessels; Public Law 87-401.

Dual-rate shipping: Permanently legalized the operation of steamship conferences and dual systems of contracts for shippers and strengthened the antimonopoly provisions; Public Law 87-34.

Steamship operators: Authorized steamship operators under subsidy contracts to use part of their required reserve for research and planning; Public Law 87-271.

Broadcasting: Liberalized antitrust laws to validate certain contracts for televising professional sports games; Public Law 87-331.

Duty-free allowance: Reduced the duty-free exemption from \$500 to \$100 through June 30, 1963, to counter our unfavorable balance of payments; Public Law 87-132.

AEC sales: Accelerated property sales to stimulate the economic growth of atomic energy communities; Public Law 87-174.

Metal scrap: Extended to June 30, 1962, the existing suspension of import duties on metal scrap; Public Law 87-110.

Corporate excise extension: Extended for an additional year the existing 52 percent corporate income tax rate, excise tax rates on automobiles, liquor, and tobacco, and taxes on local telephone calls and passenger transportation, to prevent a loss of revenue of some \$2.5 billion; Public Law 87-72.

Income tax returns: Curbed tax evasion by assigning identifying numbers to all taxpayers; Public Law 87-397.

Unemployment tax credits: Prevented double taxation in the case of Federal and State unemployment taxes arising as a result of a technical deficiency in the Federal tax law; Public Law 87-321.

Federal savings and loan: Strengthened the Federal Home Loan Bank Act and the National Housing Act by increasing the reserves and cutting overcapitalization of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation created as a reserve credit facility for savings and home mortgage credit institutions; Public Law 87-210.

Year 1962

Trade Expansion Act of 1962: Gave the President general authority to cut all tariffs as much as 50 percent over the next 5 years; empowered him to remove tariffs as much as he believes desirable on products in which the United States and Western Europe account for most of the world trade; permitted

the President to negotiate tariff reductions on entire categories of commodities instead of item by item as at present; established a new program of subsidies to serve as a substitute for tariff protection for workers and companies hurt by import competition; prohibited the United States from granting tariff concessions to Poland and Yugoslavia and eliminated present concessions to these nations; and removed the peril-point provision of present law which empowers the Tariff Commission to recommend minimum safe tariffs on specific items prior to international trade negotiations, and authorizes the Commission only to advise the President on the probable economic effect of any proposed trade agreement action; Public Law 87-794.

All-channel television receivers: Authorized Federal Communications Commission to require that all television receivers shipped in interstate commerce or imported into the United States at the time of manufacture, capable of adequately receiving all TV channels; Public Law 87-529.

Supplemental air carrier: Authorized the CAB to limit the number of supplemental carriers, to require performance books, and prescribe the minimum service which must be provided under a supplemental certificate; Public Law 87-528.

Alaska highway study: Authorized \$800,000 for a study of Alaska highways with a report to Congress by May 15, 1963; Public Law 87-866.

Alaska-Hawaii through routes: Established through routes and joint rates for carriers serving Alaska or Hawaii and the other States; Public Law 87-595.

Vessel loadlines: Established new loadline regulations for oceangoing and coastwise vessels with increased penalties for violations; Public Law 87-620.

Gas rates: Granting Federal Power Commission authority to suspend changes in gas rate schedules covering sales for industrial use only; Public Law 87-454.

Patent interferences: Requires that all agreements settling patent interference proceedings be filed with the Patent Office; Public Law 87-831.

Fishermen taxation: Permits fishermen to file their declaration of estimated tax and pay the estimated tax by January 15 after the end of the year in question. This privilege will begin after tax year beginning December 31, 1962; Public Law 87-682.

Aircraft accidents: Provided express authority in the Federal Aviation Act to facilitate the investigation of aircraft accidents; Public Law 87-810.

Aircraft loan guarantees: Extended the aircraft guarantee loan program an additional 5 years to September 7, 1967, and increased the amount of the loans from \$5 to \$10 million except for all-cargo carriers—whose amount is \$15 million; Public Law 87-820.

Railway Express: Exempted the Railway Express Agency, Inc., from the long- and short-haul rate provision of the Interstate Commerce Act; Public Law 87-707.

Intrastate motor carriers: Authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant the right to common motor carriers operating within a single State to engage in interstate or foreign operations within the State; Public Law 87-805.

Vessel subsidy—Extension: Extended to July 7, 1964, authority to pay maximum of 55 percent subsidy for construction of vessels whose keels were laid after June 30, 1959; provided a 60-percent differential for reconstruction and reconditioning; repealed the 6-percent west coast differential for all bids opened following enactment; Public Law 87-877.

Trademarks—Registration and protection: Broadened the provisions to the Trademark Act of 1946 relating to improper use of a mark to include instances where use would

cause confusion; and clarified the administrative and court procedures; Public Law 87-772.

Railroads—Tax relief: Permitted any regulated transportation company to spread its net operating loss over 7 succeeding years in computing its taxable income; Public Law 87-710.

Potomac River compact: Granted congressional approval for the States of Maryland and Virginia to enter into the Potomac River compact which created the Potomac River Fisheries Commission to regulate taking seafood and fish from the Potomac between the District line and the Chesapeake Bay; Public Law 87-783.

Washington metropolitan transit compact: Granted congressional approval to four amendments adopted by Maryland and Virginia to the Washington metropolitan area transit regulation compact between Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia. One amendment enlarges the metropolitan area to include Dulles International Airport; all cities incorporated within the metropolitan district subsequent to the effective date of the compact are to become part of the metropolitan district; limits the jurisdiction of the Transit Commission to the metropolitan district; and provides for the submission of the annual report on a fiscal year basis instead of calendar year; Public Law 87-767.

Year 1963

Railroad labor dispute: Creates a seven-member arbitration board, composed of two members appointed by the carriers and two by the union to arbitrate the two key issues of firemen's jobs and train crew jobs (President named three since the four could not reach an agreement); Public Law 88-108.

Railroad Retirement Act: Restores the railroad retirement and railroad unemployment insurance systems to a satisfactory financial condition by reducing the actuarial deficit in the railroad retirement system by \$61 million a year and improves the financial condition of the unemployment system by about \$20 million a year; Public Law 88-133.

International air rates: Gives the CAB discretionary authority to prescribe rates and to suspend tariffs in international air transportation to and from the United States under the same standards now applicable to interstate transportation. (S. 1540, passed Senate November 1926.)

Lead-zinc: Amends the Lead-Zinc Small Producers Stabilization Act of October 3, 1961, to make certain that payments under this act will be made only to small producers whose primary products are lead and zinc. This is achieved by (1) providing that a small producer must have as his principal product or products lead and zinc; and (2) defining the term "principal product and products" to mean that more than 50 percent of the value of metal or minerals produced or sold is lead or zinc or a combination of both; Public Law 88-75.

Parcel post rates: Permits Postmaster General to continue parcel post at present rates for a 3-year period, pending congressional action on problem of deficits from fourth-class operations; Public Law 88-51.

Alien radio operators: Provides for issuance of authorizations for alien amateur radio operators to operate their stations in the United States and its possessions, with reciprocal agreements between the United States and the alien's government. (S. 920, passed Senate October 16.)

Federal Airport Act: Extends for 3 years, to June 30, 1967, the Federal airport construction program which authorizes Federal matching funds of \$75 million a year for airport development. (S. 1153, passed Senate August 26; House Calendar.)

Dual rates: Extends to April 3, 1964, the provision of law which requires the Federal Maritime Commission to approve, disapprove, cancel, or modify existing dual rate contracts in use in U.S. waterborne foreign commerce. Public Law 346 enacted in 1961 authorized foreign commerce carriers to enter into "effective and fair" dual rate contracts but set up specific standards which these contracts must meet. This bill extended the Commission's time to make certain these contracts do or do not comply with the requirements; Public Law 88-5.

Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway: Authorizes a study to determine if there are means and economic justification for providing year-round navigation on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway. (S. 530, passed Senate June 25; House Calendar.)

Federal-Aid Highway Act amendment: Apportions through 1971 funds for completion of Interstate and Defense Highway System; fixes January 1965 as cost estimate deadline; raises Federal payments for construction engineering; continues billboard control program for 2 years; Public Law 88-157.

Urban construction: Authorizes 5-percent increase on the limitation on payments for construction engineering for Federal aid primary, secondary, and urban projects. (S. 626, passed Senate June 24.)

Lumber—tariff: Excludes cargo which is lumber from certain tariff filing requirements under the Shipping Act of 1916; Public Law 88-103.

Emergency transportation: Exempts from ICC regulations emergency towing or transportation in interstate commerce of any wrecked or disabled motor vehicle (H.R. 2906); Public Law 88-208.

Seat belts: Provides safety standards for seat belts sold in interstate commerce for use in motor vehicles; Public Law 88-201.

U.S. waters—fishing: Prohibits fishing in territorial waters or along the Continental Shelf claimed by the United States except by domestic vessels or as provided by international treaty or by the Secretary of the Treasury issuing licenses to foreign vessels where it is certified by the Secretary of Interior that permission would be in the national interest. (S. 1988, passed Senate October 1.)

Fishing subsidies: Increase from 11½ to 55 percent the subsidy for construction of fishing vessels; extends program for 5 years to July 1, 1968. (S. 1006, passed Senate October 2.)

Alaska Railroad: Improves and encourages collective bargaining between the management of the Alaska Railroad and representatives of its employees, and permits to the extent practicable adoption by the Alaska Railroad of the personnel policies and practices of the railroad industry. (S. 622, passed Senate, June 24; House Calendar.)

Coast Guard officers: Establishes a new officer promotion system in the Coast Guard and provides interim authority for involuntary retirement of Coast Guard officers in the grades of captain and commander to alleviate stagnation of promotion to those grades; Public Law 88-130.

Collisions at sea: Authorizes the President to accept, on behalf of United States, certain regulations formulated at the Fourth International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea, and to proclaim an effective date for regulations for preventing collisions at sea; Public Law 88-131.

Professional nurses—U.S. merchant marine: Grants authority for registration of professional nurses as staff officers in the U.S. merchant marine; Public Law 88-128.

Communications Act—Petitions: Requires that petitions for intervention in hearings for a broadcasting license be filed with the Federal Communications Commission within 30 days after publication of the issues in the

Federal Register. (S. 1193, passed Senate September 25.)

Communications—Nonbroadcast operations: Authorizes the Federal Communications Commission to grant special temporary authorizations for 60 days in those cases where an application for a special temporary authorization is filed pending filing an application for regular operation. (S. 1005, passed Senate, September 25.)

War risk insurance: Permits U.S. citizens who are owners of vessels built in U.S. shipyards with construction subsidies to obtain war risk insurance coverage. (S. 927, passed Senate, December 5.)

Defense and Space Exploration Areas Year 1961

Ready Reserves: Granted authority, requested by the President, to call to active duty up to 250,000 ready reservists, authority to continue until July 1, 1962; and to grant discretionary authority to the Secretary of Defense to extend enlistments, appointments, and other service obligations up to 12 months, which would otherwise expire on July 1, 1962; Public Law 87-117.

Allen enlistment: Authorized peacetime enlistments in the Army and Air Force by persons who have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence; Public Law 87-143.

Military procurement: Authorized \$12.4 billion procurement program for aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels for fiscal 1962; Public Law 87-53.

Military: Clarified the reemployment provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act; Public Law 87-391.

Additional military procurement authorizations: As requested by the President, authorized additional funds to provide for additional equipment primarily to improve the nonnuclear defense capabilities of our ground forces and of the Navy and Air Force; to provide increased air and sea lift; and to expand our antisubmarine warfare program. The overall request for additional authorization for procurement of weapons, equipment, and ammunition was for \$1,753 million; however, of this amount, additional authorizations are required only for \$958,570,000; Public Law 87-118.

Military construction: Authorizes \$831 million for construction and improvement projects at military bases at home and abroad, including missile sites and nuclear submarine bases; Public Law 87-57.

Aeronautics and Space Council: Reactivated and strengthened the usefulness of the Aeronautics and Space Council, and provided that it be administered by the Vice President; Public Law 87-26.

NASA authorization: Authorized \$1,784,300,000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Public Law 87-98.

Civil aviation insurance: Extended until 1966, for 5 years, title XII of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, to provide that in the event of war the Nation's civil air fleet would have adequate insurance coverage for war risks; Public Law 87-89.

War hazards: Increased monthly disability and death compensation payable under the War Hazards Compensation Act; Public Law 87-380.

Military: Amended the Uniform Code of Military Justice to provide specific authority for prosecution of bad check offenses; Public Law 87-385.

Marine Corps: Improved the combat effectiveness of the Marine Corps by providing for the expanded assignment of supply-duty-only officers to unrestricted duty; Public Law 87-123.

Emergency evacuation: Provided for advances in pay to Armed Forces personnel in cases of emergency evacuation of dependents from overseas areas; Public Law 87-188.

Coast Guard—Temporary appointments: Extended to January 1, 1964, the authority of the President to make temporary appointments in the Coast Guard, or until such time as the Secretary of the Treasury determines that the number of officers holding permanent appointments on the active list of the Coast Guard is equal to 95 percent of the number authorized by law; Public Law 87-257.

AEC authorization: Authorized \$270,440,000 for a total of 40 new AEC projects including the Stanford linear electron accelerator and electric generating facilities; Public Law 87-315.

AEC omnibus amendments: Enacted numerous amendments to the AEC Act designed to provide a better framework and to help us keep pace with emerging developments in atomic energy; Public Law 87-206.

Air Force promotions: Provided a temporary program through June 30, 1963, for promotion all active duty Air Force officers below the grade of colonel; Public Law 87-194.

Reserves: Provides more flexible regulations regarding terms of enlistment in the National Guard to make service in that unit more attractive; other changes include making ROTC graduate training programs run from 3 to 6 months at the discretion of the service Secretary; Public Law 87-378.

Year 1962

Ready Reserves: Gave President standby authority to call 150,000 military reservists to active duty if an international crisis should require it; Public Law 87-736.

Berlin resolution: Approved a concurrent resolution putting Congress on record for any action, including the use of military force, needed to uphold Western rights in Berlin. Adopted unanimously by both Houses.

Cuban resolution: Approved a resolution on Cuba stating the United States will use force if necessary to halt the spread of communism in this hemisphere; Public Law 87-733.

Military procurement: Authorized \$12,969,300,000 for the procurement of aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels during fiscal 1963; Public Law 87-436.

Military construction authorization: Authorized \$1,455,672,500 for construction and related authority for the military departments and the Department of Defense; Public Law 87-554.

Space authorization: Authorized \$3.7 billion for National Aeronautics and Space Administration for fiscal 1963; Public Law 87-584.

Communications satellite system: Established Communications Satellite Corporation, subject to Government regulation, to plan and operate with foreign governments and businesses a commercial communications satellite system; Public Law 87-624.

AEC authorization: Authorized appropriations of \$242,695,000 for AEC construction projects; Public Law 87-701.

AEC amendments: Amended Atomic Energy Commission Act of 1954 by authorizing establishment of one or more atomic safety and licensing boards; provided Government indemnity coverage for overseas nuclear accidents involving contractors or subcontractors of AEC and limited overseas coverage to \$100 million; Public Law 87-615.

Armed services procurement: Amends the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 controlling procurement of property and services by the Armed Forces and NASA—to encourage procurement by formal advertising; to obtain more competition in negotiated procurement; and to provide safeguards for the Government against inflated cost estimates in negotiated contracts; Public Law 87-653.

Quarters allowance for the military: Increased the basic quarters allowance for mili-

tary career people, from corporal to general, in order to meet the increased cost of housing in the civilian market; and increased the housing allowance for dependents of temporary military personnel; Public Law 87-531.

Armed Forces travel expenses: Increased to \$16 (now \$12) a day the maximum per diem allowance in lieu of subsistence for members of the Armed Forces; Public Law 87-500.

Southern interstate nuclear compact: Granted congressional consent to southern interstate nuclear compact which will establish a regional agency, the Southern Interstate Nuclear Board, to develop and control peaceful uses of nuclear energy throughout the compact area; Public Law 87-563.

Army reorganization: Approved plan to reorganize the command and management structure of the Army. Effective February 17, 1962.

Public facility loans: Makes certain federally impacted areas in which there is located a research or development installation of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration eligible for a loan under the public facility loan program; Public Law 87-634.

Amorphous graphite: Extended to June 30, 1964, the present suspension of duties on amorphous graphite; this extension is necessary because the United States is dependent entirely upon imports of this type graphite for certain strategic items required by the Air Force; Public Law 87-497.

Defense production extension: Extended to June 30, 1964, the remaining powers of the President under the Defense Production Act of 1950, to establish priorities for defense contracts; power to allocate materials for defense purposes; Public Law 87-505.

Renegotiation Act extension: Extended to June 30, 1964, the authority of the Government to recapture excessive profits on certain Government contracts; Public Law 87-520.

Civil defense emergency authorities extended: Extended to June 30, 1966, the provision of title III of the Civil Defense Act which authorized the President to declare a national emergency for civil defense purposes and to assume emergency powers during such an emergency; Public Law 87-501.

Reserves—Lump-sum payments: Equalized the treatment between "Reserves" and "Regulars" by increasing the readjustment payments to 2 months' basic pay for each year of active duty for a Reserve member released after 5 years' active duty; and authorized maximum readjustment of 2 years' basic pay or \$15,000, whichever is lesser; Public Law 87-509.

Armed Forces—Educational opportunities: Permitted qualified members of armed services and Public Health Service to accept, from nongovernmental sources, competitive fellowships, scholarships, or grants for educational purposes; Public Law 87-555.

World War I emergency officer retirement: Reopened the emergency officers' retirement program to permit a limit group of former World War I emergency officers to apply for and receive the benefits of that program; Public Law 87-875.

Retired officers: Repealed the law which imposed a lifetime ban on retired Navy and Marine Corps officers selling supplies and war materials to the Navy Department; Public Law 87-777.

Nonjudicial punishment: Amended article 15 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice to give increased authority to designated commanders in the Armed Forces to impose nonjudicial punishment; the increased authority will enable them to deal with minor disciplinary problems and offenses without resort to trial by court-martial. Public Law 87-648.

Diplomatic radio stations: Granted authority to license a foreign government to

operate low-power point-to-point radio stations in the District of Columbia to transmit messages to points outside the United States whenever the President considers it to be in the interest of national security; Public Law 87-795.

Year 1963

Space authorization: Authorizes fiscal 1964 appropriations totaling \$5,350,820,400 for National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Public Law 88-113.

Military pay increase: Effective October 1, 1963, authorizes pay increases averaging 14.4 percent for 1.9 million military personnel at a cost of about \$1.2 billion a year; Public Law 88-132.

Military training: Permanently fixes 6 years of service for enlistees in Reserve program to fulfill their military obligations; Public Law 88-110.

Draft extension: Extends to July 1, 1967, the following provisions of law: authority to induct persons into the Armed Forces; authority to issue selective service calls for physicians and dentists; suspension of permanent limitation on the active-duty strength of the Armed Forces; authority to pay quarters allowance to all enlisted members of the Armed Forces with dependents; and the authority for special pay to physicians, dentists, and veterinarians; Public Law 88-2.

Military procurement: Authorizes \$15.3 billion procurement program for aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels for fiscal 1964; Public Law 88-28.

Military construction: Authorizes a total of \$1,642,253,380 for military construction for fiscal 1964; Public Law 88-174.

AEC authorization: Authorizes \$216,271,000 for the Atomic Energy Commission, \$172,562,000 of this amount is for new construction projects; Public Law 88-72.

AEC supplemental authorization: Authorizes an additional \$17 million for constructing of 12 new facilities for the nuclear weapons development program; Public Law 88-189.

Air Force personnel: Extends for 2 years, to June 30, 1965, present authority for an additional 4,000 officers in the grade of lieutenant colonel in the Air Force; Public Law 88-63.

Essential housing mortgages: Extends sections 809 and 810 of the National Housing Act—sales and rental housing for essential civilian employees of the Armed Forces, NASA, and AEC—for 2 years from October 1, 1963, to October 1, 1965; Public Law 88-127.

International Area

Year 1961

Foreign assistance authorization: Authorized a total appropriation of \$4,253,500,000 for fiscal 1962; a long-term (5 year) Development Loan Fund program authorizing an appropriation of \$1.2 billion for fiscal 1962 and \$1.5 billion for each fiscal year from 1963 to 1966; and established a new foreign aid agency; Public Law 87-195.

Latin American aid: Appropriated \$600 million for Latin American aid program, which includes \$100 million in disaster relief for Chile, \$394 million for loans by the Inter-American Development Bank, \$6 million for social and economic programs of the Organization of American States, and \$100 million for loans and grants by the International Cooperation Administration; Public Law 87-41.

OECD: Ratified the creation of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development consisting of 18 European member nations, the United States, and Canada, to promote economic stability and an orderly growth of the economies of the member states.

Foreign bank tax exemption: Exempted foreign central banks from payment of taxes in this country on interest accrued from

ownership of U.S. Government securities not used or held for commercial purposes; Public Law 87-27.

Peace Corps: Carried out the President's recommendation to establish a Peace Corps of American volunteers to carry America's skills and talents and idealism abroad to help other peoples to help themselves; Public Law 87-293.

Disarmament: Established a U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency to deal with the problem of reduction and control of armaments looking toward ultimate world disarmament; Public Law 87-297.

U.S. Travel Service: Established a U.S. Travel Service in the Department of Commerce to promote and encourage tourist travel from abroad; Public Law 87-63.

Surplus as aid: Authorized disposal of additional \$2 billion in surplus commodities under the Agricultural Development and Assistance Act; Public Law 87-27.

Sugar Act: Extended the Sugar Act of 1948 for 15 months to June 30, 1962, fixing quotas of domestic and foreign producers; and continuing the President's authority to exclude Cuban sugar imports and reallocate its quota; Public Law 87-15.

Agricultural aid: Authorized the administration to continue and expand the use of our agricultural abundance in helping needy people in the less-developed countries through development programs under title II of Public Law 480, Agricultural Trade Development Act; Public Law 87-92.

Alien Orphan Adoption Act: Made permanent and expanded the Alien Orphan Adoption Act which permits orphans adopted or to be adopted by U.S. citizens to enter the country on nonquota visas; Public Law 87-301.

Repatriation assistance: Enacted an emergency 1-year repatriation assistance program to provide temporary assistance to U.S. citizens and dependents of U.S. citizens returning from abroad without available resources. Aid can consist of money payments, medical care, temporary billeting, or other goods or services needed for the health and welfare of the recipients; Public Law 87-64.

Caribbean Organization: Authorized the President to accept on behalf of the United States the agreement establishing the Caribbean Organization; the participation of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands in the Organization; made available to the Organization the privileges, exemptions, and immunities conferred by the International Organizations Immunities Act; and authorized the Secretary of State to appoint a U.S. observer to the Organization. (Organization is to concern itself with social, cultural, and economic matters of common interest to the Caribbean area); Public Law 87-73.

Fulbright Act: Authorized legally classified American nationals to qualify and receive financial assistance under the Fulbright Act for advanced education abroad; Public Law 87-153.

Cultural exchange: Consolidated all cultural and educational exchange programs in an effort to promote these programs to a more important position in our foreign relations. The exchange programs combined are the Fulbright Act, the Smith-Mundt Act, the Finnish Debt Payments Act, the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, and the International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956; Public Law 87-256.

U.S. food reserve: Expressed an interest in exploring with other nations the possibility of establishing an international food and raw materials reserve under the United Nations and related international organizations to acquire and store in appropriate countries raw or processed farm products and other raw materials excluding minerals (S. Res. 128); adopted June 1, 1961.

Export-Import Bank: Authorized Export-Import Bank to guarantee and insure U.S. exporters and importers against political and credit losses in foreign countries; Public Law 87-311.

Red China: Expressed as the sense of the Congress that—

1. The United States should continue to support the Government of the Republic of China as the representative of China in the United Nations;

2. The United States shall continue to oppose seating of the Chinese Communist regime in the U.N. so long as that regime persists in defying the principles of the U.N. Charter; and

3. The American people support the President in not according diplomatic recognition to the Chinese Communist regime.

International Finance Corporation amendment: Amended the charter of the IFC to allow purchase of capital stock to encourage private investment in underdeveloped countries by creating a wider flexibility of financing to meet the varying needs of private enterprise; Public Law 87-185.

Mercy fleet: Supported the establishment by the President of a White Fleet—a force of mercy ships to assist in disaster areas in any coastal region of the world, and to carry on a regular program of logistics support in the public health field and other works of technical assistance.

Inter-American Children's Institute: Continued U.S. participation in and contributions to the Inter-American Children's Institute; Public Law 87-365.

NATO: Extended through June 30, 1962, the life of the U.S. Citizens Commission on NATO, a commission established to explore means of increasing cooperation and unity of purpose among NATO countries; Public Law 87-116.

United States-France: Provided immediate effectiveness for atomic cooperation for mutual defense purposes between the United States and France; Public Law 87-363.

Loans to friendly nations: Authorized loan of naval vessels to certain friendly nations; Public Law 87-387.

Year 1962

Foreign aid authorization: Authorized \$1.2 billion in foreign aid for fiscal 1963 for development grants, investment guarantees, investment surveys, international organizations and programs, supporting assistance and the contingency fund, and \$2.4 billion over a 4-year period for the Alliance for Progress, which includes \$600 million for fiscal 1963; Public Law 87-565.

International Monetary Fund: Granted the Secretary of the Treasury standby authority to lend up to \$2 billion to the International Monetary Fund so that 10 industrialized nations, including the United States, can participate in a special lending program; Public Law 87-490.

Peace Corps: Authorized \$63,750,000 to finance the operations of the Peace Corps during fiscal 1963. (Forty million dollars was authorized last year but only \$30 million appropriated); Public Law 87-442.

U.N. bonds: Authorized an appropriation of \$100 million for a loan to the U.N. on a dollar-for-dollar matching basis with other nations for the purchase of U.N. bonds to ease the financial crisis caused by the Congo; Public Law 87-731.

Migration and Refugee Assistance Act: Assists in the resettlement of refugees and escapees by authorizing the President to participate in three programs: contributions to the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM); contributions to the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); and the U.S. escapee program (USEP). Establishes specific authority to assist Cuban refugees who have come to the United States; Public Law 87-510.

Sugar Act extension: Extended to December 31, 1966, the Sugar Act of 1948 and set new quotas for domestic and foreign sugar producing areas; Public Law 87-535.

Sugar—Western Hemisphere: Reserved 150,000 tons of premium-priced sugar for Latin American supplies for 1963 and 1964, and 75,000 for balance of 1962; Public Law 87-539.

International Wheat Act extension: Extends International Wheat Agreement of 1949 to implement the International Wheat Agreement ratified in 1962, by authorizing the President, acting through Commodity Credit Corporation to make available wheat and wheat flour at prices necessary to exercise the rights, obtain the benefits, and fulfill obligations of United States; Public Law 87-632.

Philippine war damage claims: Authorized an appropriation of \$73 million for unpaid balance of awards made to claimants under the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946; payments to be made only to claimants or their successors in interest; no new claims will be allowed; Public Law 87-616.

Naval Academy: Authorized admission of two citizens of Belgium to the Naval Academy on a reimbursable basis; Public Law 87-463.

Air Force Academy: Authorized admission of a citizen of Thailand to the Air Force Academy on a reimbursable basis; Public Law 87-462.

Military academies: Authorized appointment of a person from Guam, Virgin Islands, or American Samoa to each of the three military academies; Public Law 87-663.

Inter-American Development Bank: Authorized domestic insurance companies to invest in bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness of the Inter-American Development Bank; Public Law 87-739.

Ryukyu Islands: Increased from \$6 to \$12 million the authorization of funds for economic development in the Ryukyu Islands; Public Law 87-746.

World Food Congress: Authorized up to \$300,000 to defray the expenses of organizing and holding a World Food Congress in the United States in June of 1963, to help combat the international problem of hunger and malnutrition; Public Law 87-841.

Copyrights-trademarks-films: Copyrights and trademarks vested under Trading With the Enemy Act authorized to be returned to entitled persons subject to certain vested rights; authorized transfer of vested motion picture films to Library of Congress; Public Law 87-861.

Year 1963

Foreign aid authorization.—Authorizes \$3.6 billion in foreign aid funds for fiscal 1964; Public Law 88-205.

Churchill: Proclaimed Winston Churchill an honorary American citizen; Public Law 88-6.

Export-Import Bank Act extension: Extends the life of the Export-Import Bank of Washington for 5 years to June 30, 1968, and increases the lending authority of the Bank by \$2 billion (to \$9 billion) and insurance coverage from \$1 to \$2 billion; Public Law 88-101.

Foreign chanceries: Prohibits locating foreign chanceries in the residential areas of the District of Columbia. (S. 646, passed Senate July 24.)

Marking requirements for imports: Provides that when imported articles in a container, required to be marked under section 304 of the Tariff Act of 1930 as to the country of origin are repackaged after importation, the new package must be marked to indicate the English name of the country or origin. (H.R. 2513, Conference report agreed to, Dec. 18.)

Peace Corps expansion: Authorizes an additional \$38,250,000, or a total of \$102 mil-

lion, for the Peace Corps for fiscal 1964; Public Law 88-200.

World Bank capital stock increase: Amends the Bretton Woods Agreement Act to authorize the U.S. Governor of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) to vote for a \$1 billion increase in the capital stock of the Bank. Increase is required to permit new member countries of the Bank to subscribe and to enable present members to increase their subscriptions; Public Law 88-178.

Foreign Service buildings amendment: Authorizes \$49,824,000 for a 2-year Foreign Service buildings program; and amends the Philippine War Claims Act of 1962 by earmarking (1) between \$30 and \$40 million for claimants up to \$25,000, (2) between \$30 and \$40 million for the Government of the Philippines to use for educational purposes, and remainder to revert to the U.S. Treasury (antilobbying amendment); Public Law 88-94.

Disarmament Agency: Increases the authorization for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency to \$20 million for fiscal years 1964 and 1965; Public Law 88-186.

Industrial property: Increases the ceiling on the U.S. contribution to the International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property from \$7,270 to \$15,000 a year; Public Law 88-69.

State Department: Authorizes one additional Assistant Secretary of State; and permits retired Foreign Service officers to accept employment as consultants to foreign governments, if authorized by the Secretary of State. (S. 1512, passed Senate July 16.)

Laos: Permanently authorizes appropriations for the U.S. contribution to the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos (\$650,000). (S. 1627, passed Senate July 16.)

Treaties

Year 1961

Belgium treaty: Ratified a commercial treaty with Belgium to provide protection for property and interests of American citizens and companies in Belgium and to assure fair and nondiscriminatory treatment in commercial, industrial, and financial activities, in return for like assurances in the United States.

Brazil: Ratified a treaty of extradition with Brazil.

Columbia River: Ratified a treaty between the United States and Canada for cooperative development of the Columbia River.

Geneva radio regulations: Ratified the Geneva radio regulations containing a number of provisions relating to the international regulation of radio communication to assist the United States in carrying out its scientific efforts in radio astronomy and space research.

German war bonds: Ratified a second agreement with Germany for the validation of East German dollar bonds to enable owners of these bonds to establish they were acquired from legitimate sources and not through Soviet sources in Berlin at close of World War II.

International Telecommunications Convention: Ratified Executive J which continues in effect the principal provisions of the International Telecommunications Convention to maintain and extend international cooperation of the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds.

Loadline: Ratified a modification to the International Load Line Convention.

Oil pollution: Ratified the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the High Seas by Oil.

Vietnam treaty: Ratified a commercial treaty with Vietnam to provide protection for property and interests of American citizens and companies in Vietnam and to as-

sure fair and nondiscriminatory treatment with respect to engaging in commercial, industrial, and financial activities, in return for like assurances in the United States.

Pollution of sea by oil: Implemented the International Convention for the Prevention of the Pollution of the Sea by Oil, which prohibits discharge of oil from tankers and imposes fines and penalties for violations; Public Law 87-167.

Year 1962

Ratified a 3-year extension, to July 31, 1965, of the wheat agreement: The agreement, which supersedes a pact due to expire July 31, embraces 25 wheat importing countries and 10 exporters, including the United States. (July 9, 1962.)

ICAO: Ratified an amendment to the International Civil Aviation Convention increasing the size of the ICAO Council from 21 to 27 members. (January 31, 1962.)

IAEA: Ratified amendment enlarging the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency from 23 to 25 members. (March 13, 1962.)

WMO: Ratified amendments to the World Meteorological Organization increasing the membership of the Executive Committee of the Organization and eliminating an inconsistency relative to voting on membership. (March 13, 1962.)

Tax treaty: Ratified a tax convention between the United States and Canada. (January 31, 1962.)

NAFC: Ratified a declaration of understanding to the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention. (January 31, 1962.)

SOLAS Convention: Ratified the 1960 Safety of Life at Sea Convention which was signed by our Government and 39 other governments to promote maritime safety. (April 12, 1962.)

Luxembourg: Ratified a commercial treaty between the United States and Luxembourg to provide an agreed basis for protection of property and interests of American citizens and companies in Luxembourg with reciprocal rights for Luxembourg citizens in the United States. (September 19, 1962.)

Year 1963

Nuclear test ban treaty: Ratified the treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water, signed at Moscow on August 5, 1963, on behalf of the United States, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. (September 24.)

International Coffee Agreement: Ratified the International Coffee Agreement to stabilize prices in world trade by establishing quotas for exporting countries and binding importing countries to limit their purchases of coffee from countries not parties to the agreement. (May 21.)

Civil Aviation Convention: Ratified Convention on International Civil Aviation. (October 22.)

Sweden Extradition Convention: Ratified Convention on Extradition Between United States and Sweden. (October 22.)

Brazil—Protocol: Ratified additional protocol to the Treaty of Extradition Between the United States and Brazil. (October 22.)

Israel Extradition Convention: Ratified Convention on Extradition Between United States and Israel. (October 22.)

Korea Consular Convention: Ratified Consular Convention Between United States and Korea. (October 22.)

Japan Consular Convention: Ratified Consular Convention Between United States and Japan. (October 22.)

Chamizal Treaty.—Ratified the treaty settling the longstanding dispute over the Chamizal district in the El Paso-Ciudad Juárez region of the United States-Mexican boundary by providing for an exchange of land resulting in a net transfer of 437.18 acres to Mexico. (December 17, 1963.)

Civil Rights Year 1963

Civil Rights Commission: Extends for 1 year to September 30, 1964, the life of the Civil Rights Commission; Public Law 88-152.

Equal pay for women: Amends the Fair Labor Standards Act to provide that equal work must be compensated with equal pay regardless of the sex of the workers (this measure had been before Congress for 18 years); Public Law 88-38.

Manpower Training Act amendments: Waives the State matching requirement for fiscal 1965 and extends the act for 2 additional years with the requirement that States match one-third and one-half, respectively, in fiscal years 1966 and 1967; authorizes training in education at the basic level for those unable to qualify for occupational training provided evidence exists of intention to undertake training and authorizes an additional 20 weeks of training allowances for this group; expands the program by lowering the age limit for youth training allowances from 19 to 17, subject to a restriction of a 1-year waiting period for school dropouts, by increasing the proportion of youth receiving training allowances to 25 percent of those receiving allowances and restricts the allowances to those in special youth training projects; and authorizes \$50 million in new funds for fiscal 1964 and \$100 million for fiscal 1965; Public Law 88-214.

Health and Social Problems Year 1961

Community health services: Expanded and improved community health services and facilities for the health care of the aged, construction of nursing homes, and training of public health personnel; Public Law 87-395.

Mass transit: Authorized a new \$75 million program to help overcome commuting problems in cities; \$25 million is authorized for demonstration grants (covering up to two-thirds of project cost) for projects to explore ways of overcoming mass transit problems; \$50 million is authorized for low-interest loans to public bodies for acquiring, constructing, and improving transportation facilities and equipment; Public Law 87-70.

Juvenile delinquency: Authorized a program of Federal grants to communities and nonprofit agencies of \$10 million a year for 3 years to aid in financing projects to combat juvenile delinquency; Public Law 87-274.

Year 1962

Drugs: Strengthened Federal regulation under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide consumers with better, safer, and less expensive drugs; Public Law 87-781.

Vaccination Assistance Act of 1962: Authorized a 3-year program of special project grants to States and, with State approval, to local communities to pay part of the cost of intensive vaccination programs against four contagious diseases—polio, diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus; Public Law 87-868.

Major disasters: Authorized assistance to be given by the Federal Government to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in case of a national disaster; Public Law 87-502.

Community facilities: Increased from \$7.5 to \$15 million the appropriation authorization for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to permit construction of needed hospitals, utility systems, and school buildings as well as the political and economic development of the area; Public Law 87-419.

Public facility loans: Provided eligibility to Indian tribes for assistance under the public facility loan program, title II of the Housing Amendments of 1955. Under present law, eligibility for loans is limited to "municipalities and other political subdivisions and instrumentalities of States." This provision has been interpreted as not

including Indian tribes which resulted not only in discrimination but an inconsistency since all tribes are eligible for low-rent public housing, housing for the elderly, and assistance under the Area Redevelopment Act; Public Law 87-808.

Air pollution control study: Extends to June 30, 1966, and authorizes up to \$5 million annually in appropriations for a continuation of the present study being conducted by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service and the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, in conjunction with various State agencies into the causes, effects, and ways to abate air pollution with special emphasis on the effects of automobile exhaust fumes; Public Law 87-761.

National school lunch funds: Revised the formula for apportioning cash assistance funds to States in the school lunch program to base it on the number of lunches served the previous year plus the assistance-need-factor instead of the present system of number of children aged 5 to 17 plus the assistance-need-factor; Public Law 87-823.

Public health: Authorized establishment within PHS of a National Institute of Child Health and Human Development and a National Institute of General Medical Sciences; Public Law 87-838.

Migratory health services: Authorized \$3 million annually in Federal grants to public or nonprofit agencies and organizations for paying part of the cost of establishing and operating family health clinics and special health projects for domestic migratory farm families; Public Law 87-692.

Anthrax coal resources: Broadened the Federal-State program to include filling or sealing abandoned anthracite coal mines as a safety and public health device; Public Law 87-818.

Nonquota immigrant status: Provided non-quota status for certain first preference quota immigrants needed urgently in the United States because of their education, training, experience, skills, and abilities and also for certain fourth preference quota immigrants such as brothers, sisters, married sons, or married daughters of citizens of the United States including spouses and children; Public Law 87-885.

Water pollution control: Authorized an additional \$270 million to help communities construct sewage treatment plants to control water pollution, thus raising the annual limit on grants from \$50 million yearly to \$80 million for fiscal 1962, \$90 million for fiscal 1963, \$100 million for fiscal 1964, through and including 1967. In addition, this measure increased from \$3 to \$5 million the annual Federal matching grants to States to administer water pollution control programs and extended the program through June 30, 1968, and authorized \$5 million a year for the Secretary to use to develop demonstration program to treat sewage, to measure pollutants, and to evaluate the effects of sewage treatment; Public Law 87-88.

Year 1963

Retardation and community centers: Authorizes an overall 10-year \$320 million program of aid to the mentally ill to: (a) Construct research centers and facilities; (b) construct and establish community mental health centers; and (c) train teachers of children who are mentally retarded or mentally ill as well as other handicapped children; Public Law 88-164.

Maternal and child health and mental retardation: Authorizes 5-year \$350 million program to increase aid to States for maternal and child health services and for crippled children's programs; provides grants for maternity care and research projects to prevent mental retardation; Public Law 88-156.

Water pollution control: Establishes a Federal Water Pollution Control Administration within HEW and authorizes a 4-year

\$80 million program of demonstration grants for research and development of better sewer systems; authorizes establishment of water quality standards; and establishes procedures to evaluate progress in developing decomposable detergents so they will not cause or contribute to pollution of surface and underground waters. (S. 649, passed Senate October 16.)

Clean Air Act: Authorizes a 4-year \$95 million program of Federal aid to State and local governments to combat air pollution; Public Law 88-206.

Physically handicapped: Authorizes an additional \$100,000 a year (to \$400,000) for the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. (S.J. Res. 103, passed Senate November 20.)

Medical care for fishing boat owners: Restores to self-employed U.S. fishermen eligibility for medical care in hospitals, outpatient clinics, and other medical facilities of the Public Health Service in the event of illness or injury incurred while engaged in their hazardous occupation. Such eligibility existed until 1954. (S. 978, passed Senate May 28.)

Medical care for Coast and Geodetic survey: Subject to regulations of the President, this bill entitles retired ships' officers and retired crew members of Coast and Geodetic Survey vessels to medical, surgical, and dental treatment, and hospitalization at facilities of the Public Health Service if the employee was on duty on July 1, 1963, or date of enactment, whichever is later; Public Law 88-71.

Mass transit: Authorizes a \$375 million grant and guarantee bond program through fiscal 1966 to assist urban areas in their planning and developing of both public and private mass transit systems. (S. 6, passed Senate April 4; House Calendar.)

Dependent children—foster care: Extends for 1 year, to June 30, 1964, authority granted under the Public Welfare Amendments of 1962 which permits the responsibility for placement and foster care of dependent children under the program of aid to needy families with dependent children to be exercised by a public agency other than the agency which regularly administers this program; Public Law 88-48.

Juvenile Delinquency Act extension: Extends to June 30, 1967, the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act and authorizes appropriations of \$10 million a year for grants to States to help develop aids to control existing problems of juvenile delinquency. (S. 1967, passed Senate September 25.)

Educational opportunities—migratory farmworkers: Authorizes a 5-year program of aid in educating children of migratory workers. The Federal Government will pay 100 percent of the program the first 2 years, and the States and Federal Government will match costs for the next 3 years. (S. 521, passed Senate June 10.)

Agricultural workers—fair labor standards: Extends the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act to certain children employed in agriculture. (S. 523, passed Senate June 11.)

National Advisory Council on Migratory Labor: Establishes a 15-member Council to advise the President and Congress on the operation of Federal law, regulations, programs, policies, and all other matters relating to migratory agricultural labor, to provide a better understanding on conditions, needs, and long-range solutions. (S. 525, passed Senate June 10.)

Interstate farm labor contractors—registration: Establishes a system of Federal registration for farm labor contractors of migrant agricultural workers. (S. 524, passed Senate June 11; House Calendar.)

Migratory health services: Authorizes a 4-year \$2.5 million annual program of Federal grants to alleviate serious health prob-

lems among migratory farm families. (S. 526, passed Senate June 10.)

Criminal Laws Strengthened Year 1961

Circuit judges: Created 73 additional U.S. district and circuit court judgeships to help ease the present workload and overcrowded court calendars; Public Law 87-36.

Tax court judges' widows and dependent children: Provided a system of annuities for the surviving widows and dependent children of judges of the U.S. Tax Court; Public Law 87-370.

Judgment and compromise settlement: Provided for the swift payment of judgments and compromise settlements against the U.S. Government won by State and foreign claimants; Public Law 87-187.

Racketeering enterprises: Prohibits the use of the mail or any transportation in interstate or foreign commerce for the purpose of distributing the proceeds of any unlawful activities (business enterprises involving gambling, bootlegging, narcotics, etc.); Public Law 87-228.

Transmission of bets: Forbids the use of wire communications (telephone, telegraph, or any other means of interstate wire communications) for gambling. Exempts information carried for use of the press and wireless communication; Public Law 87-216.

Wagering paraphernalia: Prohibits interstate transportation of wagering paraphernalia for bookmaking, wagering pools, numbers games, or similar games carried by means other than common carrier in the usual course of its business, but allows transportation of equipment from a State where it is manufactured into a State where parimutuel betting is legal; Public Law 87-218.

Felons: Extended Fugitive Felon Act to all felonies; Public Law 87-368.

Espionage: Extended laws against espionage and censorship to acts committed anywhere in the world; Public Law 87-369.

Tax stamps: Made it a Federal crime to transport fraudulent State tax stamps in interstate commerce; Public Law 87-371.

Plane hijacking: Made airplane hijacking a Federal crime subject to a possible death penalty; Public Law 87-197.

Aircraft claims: Authorized immediate payment of up to \$1,000 to anyone who might suffer injury or personal damages as a result of an accident involving military aircraft or missiles; Public Law 87-212.

Year 1962

Gambling devices: Broadened the definition of gambling devices to cover additional types of machines manufactured for gambling purposes, and requires detailed records of all such devices shipped in interstate commerce; Public Law 87-840.

Antitrust: Authorized Department of Justice to demand the records of business firms under investigation for possible use in antitrust cases; Public Law 87-664.

Smith Act amendment: Defines and clarifies the term "organize" as used in the Smith Act of 1940 to make it apply to continuing as well as original Communist activities; Public Law 87-486.

Juvenile delinquents: Requires that juveniles adjudged delinquents be committed to the custody of the Attorney General for observation and study and that a full report be submitted within 60 days by the Bureau of Prisons; Public Law 87-428.

Guam: Extended to Guam the power to enter into interstate compacts to enforce criminal laws and policies of the States; Public Law 87-406.

Vending-machine slugs: Broadened the Federal criminal law dealing with the manufacture and sale of slugs and similar devices which could be used in lieu of coins in vending machines; Public Law 87-667.

District court jurisdiction: Made it possible to bring actions against Government officials and agencies in U.S. district courts

outside the District of Columbia which, because of certain limitations on jurisdiction and venue, could formerly be brought only in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia; Public Law 87-748.

Torts: Provided for the recovery by the Government of the value of hospital care furnished to an individual tortiously injured by a third party; Public Law 87-693.

Federal-State law enforcement: Authorized further cooperation with the States in administering and enforcing Federal law; Public Law 87-718.

Trafficking in phonograph records: Provided a criminal penalty for counterfeiting phonograph records and labels; Public Law 87-773.

Year 1963

Public defenders: Authorizes Federal judicial circuits to establish a public defender system at public expense. (S. 1057, passed Senate August 6; H.R. 7457, House Calendar.)

Crimes abroad: Permits prosecution in U.S. district courts of offenses against this country committed abroad; Public Law 88-27.

Court of Claims: Authorizes five additional Commissioners for the U.S. Court of Claims (S. 102, passed Senate October 16; House Calendar.)

Judicial Council: Provides for the inclusion of a district judge or judges on the judicial council of each circuit. (S. 979, passed Senate October 17.)

Tort claims: Permits civil action on tort claims to be brought in the district court of the district where the act or omission occurred. (H.R. 2985; Public Law 88-)

Courts: Clarifies the status of Federal circuit and district judges retired from regular active service; Public Law 88-176.

Sport bribes: Prohibits bribery schemes in interstate or foreign commerce from influencing the outcome of sporting contests. (S. 741, passed Senate October 30. House Calendar.)

Welfare and general Government areas Education and Training

Year 1961

Impacted areas—National Defense Education Act extensions: Enacted bill which extends for 2 years, until June 30, 1963, Federal assistance to help build schools in districts burdened with substantial increases in their school memberships due to Federal activities, and authorizes an additional \$20 million for this purpose. Also extended for 2 years, until June 30, 1964, the provisions of the National Defense Education Act, passed in 1958, to stimulate a nationwide effort to strengthen instruction in science, mathematics, and modern foreign languages; Public Law 87-344.

College housing: Increased the loan authorization by \$300 million for each of the 4 years beginning July 1, 1961, through 1964; Public Law 87-70.

Freedmen's Hospital: Transfers Freedmen's Hospital to Howard University as its teaching hospital; Public Law 87-262.

Geodetic Survey: Improved and expanded the Coast and Geodetic Survey Act of 1948 to induce qualified scientists and mathematicians to join the service; Public Law 87-233.

Nurses scholarships: Extended for 4 years (to June 30, 1965), \$5 million a year program for grants and scholarships for training of practical nurses under Vocational Education Act; Public Law 87-22.

Vocational teacher training: Authorized two 1-year programs of Federal grants for training teachers of the deaf, and advanced training of speech pathologists and audiologists; Public Law 87-276.

Year 1962

Educational television: Authorized a 5-year, \$32-million program of grants to the States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, to establish or improve the educational

television broadcasting facilities in our public schools, colleges, and in adult training programs; Public Law 87-447.

Surplus personal property to schools: Clarified the provisions of existing law permitting disposal of surplus Federal property for activities providing educational or occupational training for mentally retarded children, schools for the physically handicapped, educational television stations, and public libraries; Public Law 87-786.

War orphans education aid: Raised the present ceiling age of 23 to 31 when a war orphan must have completed his education provided the suspension was due to conditions beyond his control; Public Law 87-819.

Research costs: Authorized Federal agencies, when awarding research and development contracts to educational institutions, to provide for payment of a fixed percentage of the direct research or development cost to cover the indirect overhead costs associated with the work; Public Law 87-638.

State taxation—Interstate commerce income: Extended to July 1, 1963, the reporting date of the congressional studies on all matters affecting State taxation of income derived from interstate commerce; Public Law 87-435.

Alexander Hamilton: Established the former dwelling of Alexander Hamilton as a national shrine in New York; Public Law 87-438.

Bob Hope: Authorized the President to present to Bob Hope, in the name of the people of the United States, a gold medal in recognition of his service to his country and to the cause of world peace; Public Law 87-478.

Sagamore Hill National Historic Site: Established Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace and Sagamore Hill National Historic Sites, New York; Public Law 87-547.

Religious articles—duty free: Broadened coverage of certain duty-free imports to include cemeteries, schools, hospitals, orphanages, and similar nonprofit activities staffed and controlled by corporations or associations organized and operated for religious reasons; Public Law 87-604.

MacArthur Medal: Authorized the President to award a gold medal to General of the Army Douglas MacArthur; Public Law 87-760.

Social Security Amendments of 1962: Extended an improved public assistance and child welfare service programs of the Social Security Act; Public Law 87-543.

Pension plans: Strengthened the 1958 Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act by providing additional enforcement procedures and imposing criminal sanctions; Public Law 87-420.

Depository libraries: Increased total of depository libraries from 594 to 1,174; Public Law 87-579.

Captioned films for the deaf: Strengthened and improved the existing program of providing captioned films for nonprofit purposes to groups of deaf persons, by authorizing the production and distribution of training films for the deaf, research in the use of educational and training films and training persons in the use of these films for the deaf and raised the established loan ceiling of \$250,000 to \$1,250,000; Public Law 87-715.

Du Pont: Enacted into law the so-called Du Pont bill providing that a distribution of stock made to an individual, or certain corporations, pursuant to an order enforcing the antitrust laws shall be treated as a return of capital; and that the amount of such a distribution made to a corporation shall be the fair market value; Public Law 87-403.

Payments in lieu of taxes: Extended to December 31, 1964, the period in which payments in lieu of taxes may be made to State and local taxing authorities by the Federal Government; Public Law 87-787.

National Cultural Center Week: Proclaimed the period from November 26, 1962, through December 2, 1962, as National Cultural Center Week; Public Law 87-804.

Sam Rayburn Medal: Authorized the Secretary of Treasury to strike and present to the estate of Sam Rayburn a gold medal "for services rendered to the people of the United States"; Public Law 87-702.

National Science Foundation amendment: Eliminated the non-Communist disclaimer affidavit required in the existing National Science Foundation Act; made it a crime for any member of a Communist organization to apply for or to use any scholarship or fellowship awarded under section 10 of the act; required each applicant for scholarship or fellowship to provide the NSF with a full statement of the crime of which he has been convicted and information regarding any criminal charges punishable by confinement of 30 days or more; Public Law 87-835.

Pay reform: Enacted a two-step pay-reform measure for the classified, postal, Foreign Service, and Veterans' Administration employees to lessen the discrepancies between industry and the Federal worker; Public Law 87-793.

Year 1963

Vocational education—impacted areas—NDEA: Authorizes new matching grants to the States to expand vocational education programs, extends the National Defense Education Act for 1 year to June 30, 1965, and extends the impacted areas program for 2 years to June 30, 1965; Public Law 88-210.

Higher education: Authorizes a 5-year \$1.2 billion program of grants and loans for construction of college academic facilities at public and private higher education institutions. Provides for \$230 million a year in grants and \$120 million a year in loans. Earmarks \$50,600,000 a year of the grant funds for junior colleges and technical institutes; Public Law 88-204.

National Cultural Center: Extends the National Cultural Center Act to September 1, 1966; increases the number of general trustees to 30 and provides staggered terms for the additional trustees; Public Law 88-100.

Science and Technology Commission: Establishes a 12-member Commission on Science and Technology to study the possibilities and methods of strengthening the Government's contribution in promoting national security, national progress in scientific and technical development, world peace, and in insuring maximum use of all scientific know-how and information by coordinating Federal research and development programs with those of private industry and nonprofit organizations including educational institutions. (S. 816, passed Senate March 8.)

National Service Corps: Establishes a National Service Corps of volunteers to aid communities, at their request, with people and problems of social need; limits membership to 1,000 and appropriations to \$5 million for fiscal 1964 and \$10 million in 1965. Limits program to 2 years. (S. 1821, passed Senate August 14.)

Medical education aid: Authorizes 3-year program of \$175 million in matching grants to expand teaching and research facilities of medical, dental, and related-type colleges, and \$30.7 million in student loans; Public Law 88-129.

Exceptional children—teachers: Authorizes grants to public or other nonprofit institutions of higher learning to assist them in providing professional or advanced training for personnel engaged or preparing to engage in employment as teachers of handicapped children; Public Law 88-164.

National Defense Education Act amendment: Extends the provisions of title II of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 relating to cancellation of loans, to teachers in private nonprofit elementary and secondary

schools and in institutions of higher education. (S. 569, passed Senate October 24.)

Library Services Act of 1963: Increases Federal aid for expanding public library improvements to urban as well as rural areas and authorizes matching grants for construction of public library buildings. (S. 2265, passed Senate November 26; House Calendar.)

Adult Indian vocational training: Increases from \$7,500,000 to \$12 million a year the amount authorized to be appropriated for the Indian vocational training program. (S. 1868, Public Law 88- .)

National Council on the Arts: Establishes in the Executive Office of the President a National Council on the Arts of 25 members and, 90 days after the Council comes into being, establishes as an independent agency a National Arts Foundation. (S. 2379, passed Senate, December 20.)

John F. Kennedy Center: Renames the National Cultural Center as the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. (S.J. Res. 136; passed Senate December 18.)

District of Columbia Teachers College: Authorizes establishment of a junior college division within the District of Columbia Teachers College. (S. 1406, passed Senate, November 26.)

Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation: Authorizes incorporation of the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation, a privately financed charitable and educational foundation; Public Law 88-11.

FBI: Authorizes the President to appoint the next Director of the FBI, subject to Senate confirmation, and sets the salary at \$22,000 a year. (S. 603, passed Senate June 13.)

Student trainee travel expenses: Authorizes payment of travel expenses to student trainees on completion of college when assigned to positions where the Civil Service Commission determines there is a manpower shortage. (Present law provides for these expenses only if the trainee has been promoted to the shortage category position.) Public Law 88-146.

Coast Guard retirement: Removes the percentage (1 percent) limitation on retirement of enlisted men in the Coast Guard with 20 years' service. Discontinues the practice of paying a good conduct bonus on retirement, but excludes those presently in the service who meet the requirement; Public Law 88-114.

Alien employment: Authorizes Secretary of Commerce to employ aliens in a scientific or technical capacity. (S. 1291, passed Senate July 9.)

Government contracts: Establishes uniformity and equality in contracting for public utility services and in purchasing natural gas, coal, and other utilities by limiting Government contracts for these services to 10 years. (S. 572, passed Senate May 27.)

Registration of pesticide chemicals: Provides for a system of labeling insecticides and pesticides. (S. 1605, passed Senate October 22.)

Coast Guard: Requires an annual legislative authorization for major capital construction and procurement programs of the Coast Guard prior to the appropriation of funds; Public Law 88-45.

Indian tribes—Expert assistance: Establishes a \$900,000 revolving loan fund for the Secretary of Interior to make loans to Indian tribes for services of expert researchers and witnesses in prosecuting their cases before the Indian Claims Commission; Public Law 88-168.

Indian Leasing Act: Increases from 50 to 55 years the term of leases of individual and tribal lands for public, religious, educational, recreational, residential, and business purposes. (S. 48, passed Senate August 28.)

Indian heirship: Authorizes the Secretary of Interior to reduce the rapidly increasing number of Indian allotments in

multiple ownership; and increases the Indian revolving credit loan fund from \$20 to \$55 million. (S. 1049, passed Senate October 11.)

Pinkerton—detective agencies: Permits Federal agencies and the District government to contract with Pinkerton and other private detective agencies for guards. (S. 1543, passed Senate October 17.)

Guam: Authorizes up to \$45 million in loans and grants to help Guam finance public works and community development projects; Public Law 88-170.

Guam: Permits the government of Guam to authorize a public authority to undertake housing activities; Public Law 88-171.

Virgin Islands: Reinstates authority of the Virgin Island government to issue general obligation bonds for schools, firehouses, slum clearance, libraries, electric systems, etc.; Public Law 88-180.

Submerged lands: Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain tracts of submerged lands surrounding the territories of Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa when the lands are needed for a specific economic development or for a public purpose; Public Law 88-183.

Salem Maritime National Historic Site: Provides for the acquisition (purchase or donation) of the 17th-century Narbonne House in Salem, Mass., as part of the Salem Maritime National Historic Site; Public Law 88-199.

Resource Buildup

Year 1961

Saline water conversion program: Extended the saline water conversion program, enacted in 1952, from 1962 through 1967 and authorized a total appropriation of \$75 million, but does not limit the annual appropriation to a pro rata share of the total amount; Public Law 87-295.

National fuels study: Approved a resolution authorizing the Senate Interior Committee to make an investigation and study of the current and prospective Government policies, to determine changes for an effective national fuels policy. Report of the findings to be submitted by January 31, 1961. (S. Res. 105.)

Cape Cod Park: Established Cape Cod National Seashore Park to preserve for public enjoyment the scenic, scientific, and historic features of the cape; Public Law 87-126.

Migratory waterfowl conservation: Authorized a 7-year migratory waterfowl conservation program permitting advances to States to purchase necessary lands; Public Law 87-383.

Year 1962

Point Reyes National Seashore: Authorized an appropriation of \$14 million to acquire land to preserve, for public recreational purposes, Point Reyes National Seashore in California; Public Law 87-657.

Padre Island: Established Padre Island National Seashore as a seashore recreational area; Public Law 87-712.

Rivers and harbors and flood control: Authorized \$2.3 billion for 91 rivers and harbors projects and 105 flood control projects; Public Law 87-874.

Navajo-San Juan-Chama projects: Authorized \$221 million in appropriations to construct the Navajo Indian irrigation project and the San Juan-Chama project to supplement water supplies for domestic and industrial uses, and to provide recreation and fish and wildlife benefits; Public Law 87-483.

Fryingpan-Arkansas project, Colorado: Authorized Department of Interior to spend up to \$170 million to construct facilities for the diversion of water from the Colorado River Basin in western Colorado to the Arkansas River Basin. Water will be used for irrigation, flood control, power, and to meet the municipal water needs of Colorado Springs and other cities; Public Law 87-590.

Rogue River Basin project, Oregon: Authorized Federal construction of the Agate Dam and Reservoir as an addition to the irrigation works of the Rogue River Valley Irrigation District in Oregon at a total cost of \$1,802,000; Public Law 87-727.

Elephant Butte-Caballo Reservoirs: Provided for establishing additional facilities at Elephant Butte Reservoir and at Caballo Reservoir—cost limited to \$607,000; Public Law 87-542.

Arbuckle reclamation project, Oklahoma: Authorized Federal construction of multiple-purpose Arbuckle project in south central Oklahoma to provide municipal, domestic, industrial water supplies, and flood control at a cost of \$13.3 million, of which \$10.5 million is reimbursable; Public Law 87-594.

Spokane Valley project: Modified earlier legislation to enlarge the present irrigation plant at an estimated cost of \$7,232,000 to furnish more water for irrigation purposes; Public Law 87-630.

Other Continental Shelf: Extends the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to permit the Geological Survey to perform certain of its work in areas outside the continental limits of the United States; Public Law 87-626.

Forest survey authorization: Increased from \$1.5 to \$2.5 million the authorization for keeping current a survey of the Nation's forest resources; Public Law 87-685.

World Conference on National Parks: Authorized the Secretary of Interior to cooperate with the First World Conference on National Parks to be held in Seattle in July of 1962. The Conference was sponsored by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, an international body of nations and organizations concerned with conservation of the world's resources; Public Law 87-504.

Mann Creek reclamation project, Idaho: Authorized \$3.4 million for Federal construction of Mann Creek Federal reclamation project in Idaho for irrigation and recreational purposes; Public Law 87-589.

Oysterbeds—Delaware Bay: Authorized \$100,000 for grants to five States presently involved in rehabilitating oysterbeds in Delaware Bay—grants to be used for research and related activities necessary in developing and propagating disease-resistant strains of oysters; Public Law 87-580.

Delaware-New Jersey compact: Granted congressional consent to States of Delaware and New Jersey to enter into a compact to establish the Delaware River and Bay Authority for developing the border areas; Public Law 87-678.

Fish and wildlife: Authorized the use of national fish and wildlife conservation areas for public recreation; Public Law 87-714.

Quincy Columbia Basin contract: Approved the execution of an amended repayment contract with the Quincy Columbia Basin Irrigation District and with either or both of the other two Columbia Basin project districts. Amended contract is to increase the average construction charge from \$85 to \$131.60 per irrigable acre and extend the repayment period to 50 years; Public Law 87-728.

Baker reclamation project, Oregon: Authorized Federal construction of a \$6,168,000 multipurpose reclamation, flood control, and recreational project in northeastern Oregon; Public Law 87-706.

National Fisheries Center and Aquarium in District of Columbia: Authorized Federal construction and operation of a \$10 million National Fisheries Center and Aquarium in the District of Columbia; Public Law 87-758.

Chief Joseph Dam project, Washington: Authorized \$3,210,000 for construction of control works and a pumping plant at Palmer Lake to enlarge the facilities to irrigate an additional 1,500 acres and supply about 3,650 acre-feet of supplemental water

annually to the remaining irrigable area; Public Law 87-762.

Year 1963

Wilderness bill: Authorizes setting aside 35 million of the 761 million acres of federally owned land as a wilderness unavailable for commercial use. (Government permits commercial development of a major portion of its land.) (S. 4, passed Senate April 9.)

Pacific Northwest power sales: Guarantees electric consumers in the Pacific Northwest first call on electric energy generated at Federal hydroelectric plants of that region and guarantees electric consumers in other regions reciprocal priority. (S. 1007, in conference.)

Water resources research: Authorizes up to \$20 million a year Federal aid program to land-grant colleges and universities to stimulate and expand water resources research and scientific training program. (S. 2, passed Senate April 23.)

Water resource planning: Provides for a Federal-State program of long-range comprehensive planning for conservation of the Nation's water resources. Establishes a Federal Water Council to make biennial assessments of water supplies and requirements and appraise the effect that individual river basin plans have on other regions. (S. 1111, passed Senate December 4.)

Dixie project, Utah: Authorizes Federal construction of a \$44 million Dixie multipurpose project in Utah with \$40 million of the original cost reimbursable. (S. 26, passed Senate October 30.)

Outdoor recreation: Authorizes development and coordination of Federal and State outdoor recreation plans through studies, research, and education programs under guidance of Secretary of Interior; Public Law 88-29.

Small reclamation projects amendments: Amends the Small Reclamation Project Act of 1956 to increase the authorizing ceiling from \$100 to \$200 million. (S. 283, passed Senate October 17.)

Ozark National Rivers: Authorizes the Secretary of Interior to designate portions of the Current River and the Jacks Fork River in Missouri as the Ozark National Rivers for the purpose of conserving and interpreting unique scenic history. (S. 16, passed Senate October 22.)

Pecos River Basin: Authorizes continuing program to reduce nonbeneficial consumptive use of water in the Pecos River Basin, N. Mex. and Tex. (S.J. Res. 49, passed Senate October 22.)

Alaska mineral lands selection: Provides for an additional 5 years from January 3, 1964, within which the new State of Alaska may select lands under Federal mineral lease. (S. 1878, passed Senate November 27.)

Fisheries research: Authorizes a \$28,250,000 5-year program of coordinated aid to the States to develop commercial fisheries by stimulating research and development on the local level. (S. 627, passed Senate July 22.)

Lake Mead National Recreation Area: Grants statutory authority for the official operation of Lake Mead National Recreation Area in Arizona and Nevada, established by an interbureau agreement in 1936. Authorizes additional lands to be acquired to build up this shoreline area at an estimated cost of \$1,200,000. (S. 653, passed Senate August 2; H.R. 4010, House Calendar.)

Canyonlands National Park: Authorizes the establishment of Canyonlands National Park in Utah as a shoreline recreation area. (S. 27, passed Senate August 2.)

Sleeping Bear Dunes: Established the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore in the State of Michigan. (S. 792, passed Senate December 19, 1963.)

Reclamation Project Act: Provides for renewal, subject to negotiation, of long-term contracts between Secretary of Interior and municipal, industrial, and domestic users of water service under the Reclamation Project Act of 1959; Public Law 88-44.

Rivers and harbors authorization: Authorizes \$816.8 million for rivers and harbors and flood control for fiscal 1964. (H.R. 8667, Public Law 88-.)

River and Harbor Act: Abolishes the Beach Erosion Board established under the River and Harbor Act of 1930, and establishes a Coastal Engineering Research Center to conduct research relating to coastal engineering and near-shore oceanography; Public Law 88-172.

Rio Grande dams: Authorizes Secretary of Interior to market electric power generated at Falcon Dam and Amistad Dam on the Rio Grande. (H.R. 4062; Public Law 88-.)

Wildlife conservation in Oregon and California: Provides a permanent basis for administration of the Tule Lake, Lower Klamath, and Upper Klamath National Wildlife Refuges in Oregon and California to promote wildlife resources conservation on the Pacific flyway. (S. 793, passed Senate, July 15.)

Cochiti Reservoir: Authorizes approximately 50,000 acre-feet of water from the San Juan-Chama unit of the Colorado River storage project for filling a permanent pool for recreational purposes at Cochiti Reservoir of the Rio Grande Basin. (S. 614, passed Senate, June 19.)

Oil-gas compact: Grants congressional consent to a 4-year renewal and extension from September 1, 1963, to September 1, 1967, of the interstate gas and oil conservation compact; Public Law 88-115.

Veterans' Aid

Year 1961

Disability benefits: Increased weekly disability benefits for longshoremen and harbor workers to \$70 (from \$54); provided comparable increases in death cases from \$81 to \$105; and increased statutory maximum compensation payable for all injuries other than cases of permanent total disability or death from \$17,280 to \$24,000. Public Law 87-87.

Veterans' widows: Increased payments to veterans' widows; Public Law 87-268.

Veterans' home loans: Extended direct and guaranteed home loan programs for World War II veterans to July 26, 1967, and for Korean conflict veterans to February 1, 1975; authorized an additional \$1.2 billion for direct loan program through fiscal 1967; Public Law 87-84.

Year 1962

Disability compensation increase: Provided for increases from 5.3 to 11.1 percent for veterans disabled 10 to 100 percent, retroactive to July 1, 1962; Public Law 87-645.

Veterans' Administration: Appropriated an additional \$55 million for readjustment benefits payments to Korean war veterans attending school under the GI bill of rights; and provided for a \$115,247,000 increase, by transfer, in the VA loan guarantee revolving fund to enable the Federal Government to repossess homes on which GI home mortgages have been foreclosed; Public Law 87-404.

Veterans: Extended the time during which individuals affected by Public Law 87-117 may pursue and complete a program of education or training under the Korean GI bill or the War Orphans' Education Act. The individuals affected served an additional tour of duty because of the war threats in 1961; Public Law 87-815.

VA pensions—hospitalization: Continues pensions for married veterans while hospitalized in veterans' hospitals, Public Law 87-556.

Disability compensation: Increases compensation for certain veterans disabled by blindness or kidney involvements; Public Law 87-610.

National service life insurance—assignments: Broadened assignment provisions of national service life insurance available to World War II veterans and maturing on or after date of enactment of this bill; Public Law 87-557.

War Orphans' Educational Assistance Act: Permits eligible beneficiaries under the War Orphans' Educational Assistance Act to attend foreign educational institutions; Public Law 87-546.

VA—Hospital and medical care: Furnished hospital and medical care, including outpatient treatment, to peacetime ex-servicemen for service-connected disabilities on same basis as care and treatment is furnished war veterans; Public Law 87-583.

Deceased veterans' benefits: Permits payment of compensation, retirement, or pension benefits withheld from deceased veterans during VA hospitalization only to spouse, children, or dependent parents; Public Law 87-544.

Prosthetic research—VA: Removed the \$1 million ceiling on funds for research in the fields of prosthesis, prosthetic appliances, orthopedic appliances, and sensory devices; Public Law 87-557.

Endowment at age 96: Permits veterans holding U.S. Government life insurance to exchange for a policy providing death protection only—with reduced premiums; Public Law 87-549.

Blind veterans: Vocational rehabilitation.—Permits World War II or Korean veterans blinded by reason of a service-connected disability to obtain vocational rehabilitation training up to June 30, 1975; Public Law 87-591.

VA—Prosthetic appliances: Broadened the provisions of existing law by authorizing the Veterans' Administration to repair or replace a prosthetic or other appliance (other than dental appliances) if the appliance is damaged or destroyed in a fall or other accident caused by a compensable service-connected disability; Public Law 87-850.

Year 1963

Veterans' family benefits increase: Increases by approximately 10 percent monthly rates of dependency and indemnity compensation payable to widows, children, and parents of veterans dying of service-connected causes; Public Law 88-21.

Compensation increase—Veterans' widows: Increases from \$112 to \$150 the basic monthly rate of dependency and indemnity compensation payable to widows of veterans who died from service-connected disabilities; Public Law 88-134.

GI insurance: Reopens national service life insurance for World War II and Korean war veterans who let their policies lapse, and set up a new optional payment method for holders of long-term insurance. (H.R. 220, passed Senate, amended, June 20.)

Veterans—Vocal cords: Adds "complete organic aphonia with constant inability to communicate by speech" to the existing types of service-connected disabilities, and authorizes an additional \$47 award for such disability; Public Law 88-22.

Deafness of both ears: Adds "deafness of both ears, having absence of air and bone conduction" to the types of service-connected disabilities for which compensation is awarded. Monthly compensation will be \$47; Public Law 88-20.

Burial expenses: Extends the time during which a veteran's family may claim an allowance for burial expenses; Public Law 88-3.

War orphans: Designates State agencies to work with the Veterans' Administration in approving educational courses for war orphans; Public Law 88-126.

Grants-in-aid: Extends for 5 years the program for reimbursement of the Philippine Government covering hospitalization for service-connected veterans who served with the U.S. Armed Forces during World War II; Public Law 88-40.

Veterans—dependents: Increases from \$80 to \$135 monthly rental on servicemen's dwellings which are subject to the protective provisions of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act, and prohibits eviction of dependents of military personnel where monthly rental does not exceed \$135. (S. 384, passed Senate May 28.)

Autos for disabled veterans: Extends to the disabled service-connected veterans of the cold war the present policy of allowing such veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict an allowance of \$1,600 toward a specially equipped auto. The disabled veteran must have suffered from the loss or permanent loss of use of one or both hands or feet or permanent visual impairment to a prescribed degree. (S. 449, passed Senate May 28.)

Veterans—waiver of indebtedness: Authorizes the Veterans' Administration to waive recovery on defaults on home loans in certain hardship cases, Public Law 88-151.

VA facilities: Authorizes the Veterans' Administration to use private hospital facilities for the treatment of veterans with non-service-connected disabilities if there is no veterans hospital located within the State or within 500 miles of the border of the State. (Bill applies only to Alaska and Hawaii since all other States have a veterans hospital.) (S. 625, passed Senate June 19.)

Educational assistance: Provides educational assistance to the children of veterans who are permanently and totally disabled as a result of a service-connected disability arising out of active military, naval, or air service during the Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict, or the induction period. (H.R. 221, passed Senate, amended December 10.)

Elections and the White House

Year 1961

District of Columbia elections: Implements the 23d amendment to the Constitution giving the residents of the District of Columbia the right to vote for President and Vice President; retains the voting age at 21 and provides for a 1-year residency requirement. Public Law 87-389.

White House: Established the White House as a national monument, Public Law 87-286.

Year 1962

Poll taxes abolished: Congress approved a constitutional amendment barring the requirement of a poll tax as a qualification for voting in Federal elections and primaries. The amendment, if ratified by three-fourths of the States within 7 years, will become the 24th amendment to the Constitution. There are only five States with such a requirement: Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia. (S.J. Res. 29—36 States have ratified, December 13, 1963.)

White House Police force: Created a permanent White House Police force under the supervision and control of the Secretary of the Treasury to protect the Executive Mansion and Grounds in the District, any building in which White House offices are located, and the President and members of his immediate family. Increased the force from 170 to 250; Public Law 87-481.

Year 1963

Equal time: Suspends application of equal time requirements of Federal Communications Act to nominees for President and Vice President in 1964. (H.J. Res. 247, passed Senate, amended, October 2.)

Coinage of Kennedy 50-cent piece: Authorizes the Treasury Department to mint new 50-cent pieces with the likeness of the late President John F. Kennedy. (H.R. 9413, Public Law 88-).

Mrs. Kennedy: Provides, for a 12-month period, office space, equipment, and staff for Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy's use; provides a life-time use of the franking privilege; authorizes Secret Service protection for a 2-year period for Mrs. Kennedy and her two children. Limits staff salaries to \$50,000 a year and authorizes an appropriation of \$65,000 to carry out purposes of the act, of which \$15,000 is for the President's burial; Public Law 88-195.

Reorganization and Government Aids

Year 1961

Government reorganization: Restored the authority of the President to submit plans for the reorganization of the Government; Public Law 87-18.

Civil Rights Commission: Extends the life of the Commission for 2 years, or until September 30, 1963; Public Law 87-264.

Labor: Authorized an additional Assistant Secretary to perform functions relating primarily to the employment and effective utilization of women in our labor force; Public Law 87-137.

FTC reorganization: Provided for the reorganization of the Federal Trade Commission to expedite the present workload (plan No. 4); effective July 9.

CAB reorganization: Authorized the reorganization of the Civil Aeronautics Board to provide greater flexibility and a more expeditious handling of CAB cases (plan No. 3); effective July 3.

Maritime reorganization: Authorized reorganization of Maritime Board (plan No. 7); effective August 12.

ICC reorganization: Authorized reorganization of Interstate Commerce Commission; Public Law 87-247.

FCC reorganization: Authorized FCC to delegate functions in adjudicatory cases to expedite and improve the administrative process; Public Law 87-192.

SEC investigation: Authorized \$750,000 for the Securities and Exchange Commission to conduct a special investigation of the adequacy of its rules, for the protection of the investor, governing stock exchanges and over-the-counter securities trading. SEC is to report its findings to Congress by January 3, 1963; Public Law 87-196.

Internal revenue employees: Appropriated funds for an additional 4,265 Internal Revenue Service employees; Public Law 87-159.

Travel expenses: Increased the allowances of Government employees for traveling expenses when on official business. Increases include from \$10 to \$16 per diem allowances and from 10 to 12 cents a mile by private automobile; Public Law 87-139.

Interstate commerce—Property destruction: Strengthened existing Federal law by making it unlawful to destroy, injure, set fire to, or otherwise damage goods moving in interstate or foreign commerce, break into or enter any railroad car, vessel, aircraft, truck, or other vehicle for such purpose; Public Law 87-221.

Postal employees: Extended to employees in the postal field service the same salary retention protection in cases of reduction in grade as provided under the Classification Act since 1956; Public Law 87-270.

Scientific and supergrades: Authorized an additional 480 supergrade positions and 280 additional scientific positions for the executive branch; Public Law 87-367.

NSLI special dividend: Authorized the payment of a special insurance dividend, averaging from \$100 to \$150, for those veterans who have RS or W insurance. The RS insurance is entirely term insurance and the premium increases at the end of each 5-year period. The W insurance is both term and permanent, with the increased rate at the end of each 5-year period; Public Law 87-233.

Year 1962

Reorganization Plan II: Established Office of Science and Technology as a new unit

within the Executive Office of the President—capable of and designed to keep the President informed and advised on national policy matters relating to science and technology. (Plan went into effect June 8, 1962.)

SEC reorganization: Permits Securities and Exchange Commission to lighten its workload by delegating certain functions to individual Commissioners or staff members; gives rulings or decisions made by a single Commissioner or staff member the same force and effect of judgment by the full Commission. The Commission, however, can review any decision and would be required to do so on the request of a single Commissioner; Public Law 87-592.

Postal-rate increase: Raised postal rates to produce an estimated \$600 million in additional revenues to cut the large postal deficit. Increased first class from 4 to 5 cents an ounce, airmail from 7 to 8 cents effective next January 7; with graduated increases for second- and third-class mail; Public Law 87-793.

Federal Reserve System: Authorized the Federal Reserve System to spend an additional \$30 million to build branches and other facilities; Public Law 87-622.

U.S. marshals' fees: Increases fees for U.S. marshals' services to private litigants; Public Law 87-621.

Hatch Act: Liberalized the provision requiring the Civil Service Commission to impose a minimum penalty of 90 days' suspension for violations of section 9 of the Hatch Act by reducing the suspension period to 30 days; Public Law 87-753.

Trust territory: Removed ceiling on authorization for government of Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; Public Law 87-541.

Guamanian benefits: Provided benefits under War Claims Act for Guamanians killed or captured by Japanese at Wake Island; Public Law 87-617.

Lake Ontario water level: Authorized investigation of citizens' claims resulting from artificial raising of Lake Ontario water level by Canada; Public Law 87-587.

Home loan bank directors: Extended to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico a status comparable to that of a State in the nomination and election of directors of the Federal home loan bank of the district in which Puerto Rico is located; Public Law 87-676.

Census reports—confidential status: Specifically provided that company-retained copies of reports submitted to the Census Bureau be kept confidential; Public Law 87-813.

Conflicts of interest: Enacted a measure making major revisions in Federal Government conflicts-of-interest laws to make uniform and bring up to date existing laws aimed at preventing present and former Government employees from improperly mixing private interest with their public office; Public Law 87-849.

FCC: Added a new section to the Communications Act of 1934 to grant authority to the Commission to impose monetary forfeitures for violation of the Commission's rules and regulations by radio stations operating the common carrier and safety and special radio fields; Public Law 87-448.

Commerce: Enacted into law authority for an additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce to provide an effective review of the expanding scientific activities within the Department; Public Law 87-405.

FCC—American Samoa: Authorized the Federal Communications Commission to issue radio operator licenses to natives of American Samoa who are nationals of the United States and owe allegiance to it, but to whom full citizenship has not been extended; Public Law 87-445.

Music for blind: Establishes in the Library of Congress a library of musical scores and other educational materials for blind persons; Public Law 87-765.

Household and personal effects under Government orders: Extends to July 1, 1964, free-entry provisions for personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders; Public Law 87-790.

Government Training Act: Restored travel authority to attend training meetings to Foreign Service employees of Department of State, Tennessee Valley Authority, and Presidential appointees; Public Law 87-566.

U.S. Park Police: Provided for the creation of trial boards for the U.S. Park Police as a means of assuring better discipline and more equitable treatment; Public Law 87-797.

Year 1963

Former Presidents: Authorizes former Presidents of the United States (unless otherwise prohibited) to be entitled to seats in the U.S. Senate as Senators at Large; with the right to speak on the floor of the Senate and to participate in committee activities. (S. Res. 78 adopted October 1.)

Bureau of Reclamation: Made nonreimbursable all costs of investigations of a general nature or investigations leading to authorization of reclamation projects or works in order to provide for uniformity throughout the Bureau of Reclamation. (S. 46 passed Senate, August 28.)

Presidential transition: Authorizes the Administrator of General Services to provide, on request, to each President-elect and each Vice-President-elect suitable office space, payment of staff salaries, travel expenses, communication services, printing and binding, and postage during the transition period between election and inauguration. Limits the authorized appropriation to \$500,000 for necessary expenses. (H.R. 4638 passed Senate, amended, October 17; House requested conference, October 31.)

Treasury Department: Authorizes an additional assistant secretaryship in the Department of Treasury; Public Law 88-58.

Additional mint facilities: Authorizes a 10-year construction and building equipment program for the Bureau of the Mint operations and limits aggregate appropriations to \$30 million; Public Law 88-102.

Inland waterways: Repeals the Inland Waterways Corporation Act and provides for liquidation of the affairs of the Corporation; Public Law 88-67.

SEC reforms: Extends to approximately 5,600 industrial, utility, and banking concerns whose stocks are traded over the counter, the financial disclosure, proxy and insider-training requirements that have applied since 1934 to companies listed on stock exchanges. (S. 1642 passed Senate, July 30.)

Reorganization Plan No. 1: Transfers to General Services Administration complete authority for operation of Franklin D. Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park, N.Y., now managed jointly with Department of the Interior; effective July 27, 1963.

Administrative conference: Creates an administrative conference to study the mutual problems of Federal administrative agencies. (S. 1664 passed Senate, October 30.)

STATUS OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS 87TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, 1961

| | |
|--|----|
| Total major recommendations..... | 53 |
| Enacted into law..... | 33 |
| Rejected by one or the other House or no action taken..... | 20 |
| Total percentage..... | 62 |

| | Recommended | Approved | No action | Percent |
|--|-------------|----------|-----------|---------|
| National security..... | 2 | 2 | 0 | 100.0 |
| International affairs and finance..... | 8 | 7 | 1 | 87.5 |
| Commerce, housing, and space technology..... | 6 | 4 | 2 | 67.0 |
| Agriculture..... | 4 | 4 | 0 | 100.0 |
| Natural resources..... | 4 | 2 | 2 | 50.0 |
| Labor and welfare..... | 20 | 10 | 10 | 50.0 |
| General government..... | 9 | 4 | 5 | 44.0 |

Major legislation approved

National Security

1. Authorize additional appropriations for aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels for Armed Forces.
2. Authorize the President to order units and members in the Ready Reserve to active duty for not more than 12 months.

International Affairs and Finance

3. Establish a permanent Peace Corps.
4. Establish a strengthened and enlarged Disarmament Administration.
5. Authorize a new AID (Act for International Development) agency and program.
6. Authorize a 10-year social and economic plan for the Americas (Alliance for Progress).
7. Encourage travel to the United States (establish Office of International Travel).
8. Reduce temporarily the exemption from duty enjoyed by returning residents.
9. Ratify United States-Canada Columbia River Development Treaty.

Commerce, Housing, and Space Technology

10. Establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically distressed areas.
11. Make certain adjustments in the Federal-aid highway program.
12. Assist in the provision of housing for moderate- and low-income families, promote orderly urban development, extend and amend laws relating to housing, urban renewal, and community facilities.
13. Provide a 5-year extension of the Federal Airport Act (expired June 30, 1961).

Agriculture

14. Provide a special program for feed grains for 1961.
15. Extend the Sugar Act of 1958, as amended.
16. Authorize an additional \$2 billion for this calendar year under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (Public Law 83-480).
17. Enact the Agricultural Enabling Amendments Act of 1961.

Natural Resources

18. Extend and expand the current saline water conversion program.
19. Cape Cod.

Labor and Welfare

20. Establish temporary program for payment of additional unemployment compensation to workers who have exhausted their benefits.
21. Provide aid to dependent children of the unemployed on a temporary basis.
22. Raise minimum wage to \$1.15 immediately and to \$1.25 within 2 years; extend coverage of Fair Labor Standards Act to several million workers not now covered.
23. Improve old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program.
24. Enact community health facilities legislation.
25. Provide a more effective water pollution control program.
26. Amend and expand the student loan and other provisions of the National Defense Education Act (expires June 30, 1962).
27. Anticrime legislation.
28. Juvenile delinquency.
29. Authorize additional Assistant Secretary in the Department of Labor.

General Government

30. Provide for reorganization in the Civil Aeronautics Board (Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1961).
31. Provide for reorganization in the Federal Trade Commission (Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1961).
32. Provide for reorganization in the Federal Home Loan Bank Board (Reorganization Plan No. 6 of 1961).

33. Provide for reorganization of maritime functions (Reorganization Plan No. 7 of 1961).

Major legislation disapproved or not acted upon

International Affairs and Finance

1. Authorize payment of certain Philippine war damage claims.

Commerce, Housing, and Space Technology

2. Increase postal rates, effective July 1.

3. Authorize an additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

Natural Resources

4. Establish shoreline areas.

5. Enact a wilderness protection bill.

Labor and Welfare

6. Amend the Welfare and Pension Plan Disclosure Act with respect to method of enforcement and provide certain additional sanctions.

7. Enact Manpower Development and Training Act of 1961.

8. Enact Youth Employment Opportunities Act of 1961.

9. Enact health insurance program (free choice of doctor and hospital) for all persons aged 65 and over who are eligible for social security or railroad retirement benefits.

10. Establish National Institutes of Child Health and Human Development in National Institutes of Health.

11. Authorize additional assistance to medical and dental schools.

12. Authorize additional assistance to institutions of higher learning.

13. Authorize educational TV.

14. Enact 3-year program of general Federal assistance for public elementary and secondary classroom construction and teachers' salaries.

15. Provide effective air pollution control program.

General Government

16. Provide for reorganization in Federal Communications Commission (plan No. 2).

17. Enact essential income tax changes.

18. Provide for reorganization in the Securities and Exchange Commission (plan No. 1).

19. Provide for reorganization in National Labor Relations Board (plan No. 5).

20. Abolish poll tax, amend the Constitution.

STATUS OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS, 87TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION, 1962

Total major recommendations..... 54

Enacted into law or anticipated approval..... 40

Rejected by one or the other House or no action taken..... 2

Action not yet completed..... 12

Total percentage to date..... 74

| | Recommended | Approved | Rejected | Action not completed |
|--|-------------|----------|----------|----------------------|
| National security..... | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| International affairs..... | 10 | 9 | 0 | 1 |
| Commerce, housing, and technology..... | 6 | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| Agriculture..... | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Natural resources..... | 7 | 5 | 0 | 2 |
| Labor and welfare..... | 17 | 9 | 1 | 7 |
| General government..... | 9 | 8 | 1 | 0 |

Major legislation approved

National Security

1. U.N. bond issue.
2. Mutual security.
3. Authorizing the President to order Reserve units of the Ready Reserve.

International affairs and finance

4. Enlarging Peace Corps.

5. Customs simplification.

6. IMF loan fund.

7. Refugee resettlement.

8. International Wheat Agreement (treaty).

9. Philippine war damage.

10. International Wheat Agreement Act.

11. Reciprocal trade and trade adjustment.

12. Tax reform.

Commerce, Housing, and Space Technology

13. Additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

14. FCC-UHF conversion.

15. Communications satellite.

16. A-B-C highways.

17. AEC authorization (Hanford reactor).

Agriculture

18. Farm bill.

Natural Resources

19. San Juan-Chama and Navajo projects.

20. Fryingpan-Arkansas project.

21. Arbuckle project, Oklahoma.

22. Point Reyes.

23. Padre Island.

Labor and Welfare

24. Manpower development and training.

25. Pension and welfare disclosure.

26. Educational TV.

27. Public welfare.

28. Drug labeling bill.

29. Increased compensation for 2 million disabled veterans.

30. Public works acceleration.

31. Mass immunization.

32. Conflict of interest.

STATUS OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS, 86TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, 1963

Summary of legislative record—Senate activity

| | 82d, 1st | 83d, 1st | 84th, 1st | 85th, 1st | 86th, 1st | 87th, 1st | 88th, 1st |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Jan. 3 to Oct. 20 | Jan. 3 to Aug. 3 | Jan. 3 to Aug. 2 | Jan. 3 to Aug. 30 | Jan. 7 to Sept. 15 | Jan. 3 to Sept. 27 | Jan. 9 to Dec. 21 ¹ |
| Days in session..... | 172 | 125 | 105 | 133 | 140 | 146 | 186 |
| Hours in session..... | 996:46 | 763:35 | 559:41 | 860:44 | 1,009:48 | 1,005:00 | 1,038:43 |
| Total measures passed by Senate..... | 1,060 | 848 | 1,325 | 1,210 | 1,052 | 1,133 | 854 |
| Senate bills..... | 411 | 342 | 574 | 612 | 434 | 459 | 336 |
| House bills..... | 429 | 320 | 566 | 346 | 375 | 433 | 296 |
| Senate joint resolutions..... | 14 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 25 | 20 |
| House joint resolutions..... | 29 | 21 | 20 | 54 | 32 | 27 | 23 |
| Senate concurrent resolutions..... | 23 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 34 | 23 | 26 |
| House concurrent resolutions..... | 19 | 14 | 21 | 28 | 24 | 23 | 19 |
| Senate resolutions..... | 135 | 104 | 97 | 124 | 132 | 143 | 134 |
| Public laws..... | 255 | 288 | 390 | 316 | 383 | 401 | 214 |
| Confirmations..... | 26,069 | 23,420 | 39,897 | 44,620 | 43,567 | 48,962 | 66,640 |

¹ Figures in this column based on Dec. 20 figures.

The annual report will be available as a Senate document in January.

Appropriations for fiscal year 1964 as of Dec. 20, 1963

| Title | Budget | Enacted | Difference | Public Law |
|---|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------|
| Interior and related agencies..... | \$998,009,000 | \$952,456,500 | \$45,552,500 | 88-79 |
| Treasury-Post Office-Tax Court..... | 6,146,842,000 | 6,045,466,000 | 101,376,000 | 88-39 |
| Labor-Health, Education, and Welfare..... | 5,759,489,000 | 5,471,087,500 | 288,401,500 | 88-136 |
| Defense..... | 49,014,237,000 | 47,220,010,000 | 1,794,227,000 | 88-149 |
| Independent offices..... | 14,658,588,000 | 13,224,518,050 | 1,434,069,950 | 88- |
| Military construction..... | 1,966,400,000 | 1,585,880,000 | 380,520,000 | 88- |
| Public works..... | 4,561,957,000 | 4,406,272,700 | 155,684,300 | 88- |
| Legislative..... | 182,218,450 | 168,293,069 | 13,925,381 | 88- |
| District of Columbia (Federal payment)..... | 52,868,000 | 40,368,000 | 12,500,000 | 88- |
| State-Justice-Commerce..... | 2,159,891,900 | 1,820,093,000 | 339,798,900 | 88- |
| Foreign aid..... | 4,525,000,000 | 3,282,397,137 | 1,242,602,863 | 88- |
| Agriculture..... | 6,368,755,000 | 6,224,370,215 | 144,384,785 | 88- |
| Total..... | 96,484,255,300 | | \$ 5,953,042,769 | |

¹ Titles I and II.

² Total reduction below administration budget requests.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 12 O'CLOCK
NOON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24,
1963

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the Senate has caught up with its work. There is no business pending. If no other Senator desires to speak, I move that the Senate stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday next.

Before the question is put, I repeat: There will be a pro forma session, with no business conducted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate has heard the motion. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 49 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned until Tuesday, December 24, 1963, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 20 (legislative day of December 20), 1963:

POSTMASTERS
MISSISSIPPI

Robert D. Heslep, Boyle.

WISCONSIN

James C. Anderson, Dallas.
Philip A. Panetti, Juneau.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

In Memoriam: Justice Charles E. Clark

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ROBERT N. GIAIMO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, December 21, 1963

Mr. GIAIMO. Mr. Speaker, it is my sorrowful duty to report this day an irreparable loss to the bar of the State of Connecticut and the Nation. Justice Charles E. Clark of the second circuit court of appeals succeeded in his lifetime in achieving an eminence on the bench, behind the lectern, and with the pen, sufficient to make him a respected authority in each of these fields; respected to a degree in each that would have satisfied a lesser man in any one. For this reason it is difficult to categorize Judge Clark. When we praise a man we like to refer to that accomplishment which made most famous, but with Judge Clark there are so many achievements to which we can point that we feel inadequate in trying to single out any one.

The newspapers identified Judge Clark in their headlines as the former dean of the Yale Law School, certainly abundant recognition for any man. I prefer to remember him, however, for his scholarly and tireless work in the movement for judicial reform. In Connecticut it is to him to a great degree that we owe our progressive circuit court system, a model system of which our State is justly proud. On the national scale his was the chief influence in the construction of the rules of civil procedure now followed by our Federal courts. That his influence at both State and national levels was so great is mute testimony to his deep understanding of the letter of the law, and his heartfelt concern for its spirit. "Due process" to him called forth visions not of the volumes on his library shelf, but of his fellow men, standing before the bar of justice.

Judge Clark served in his later years as chief justice of the circuit court of appeals, a post which he filled in a manner earning him the boundless respect of his colleagues and the attorneys who pleaded before him, successful and unsuccessful litigants alike. Approaching 70 he voluntarily stepped aside as chief justice to yield his place to a younger man, but he retained his position on the court bench, and maintained always that vigorous activity which characterized his whole life.

It was my privilege to know him personally, a privilege accorded many men because that was the judge's way. Still it was a valuable privilege, because he was the sort of inspiration to his fellow men that was not to be found elsewhere. Like others who knew Judge Clark, I shall miss him. But in his passing Judge Clark left a challenge to those of us who mourn; a challenge to each to make of himself a bigger man, that together we may fill the tremendous gap in our ranks caused by his untimely loss.

CHARLES EDWARD CLARK, A GREAT LEGAL MIND

Memorial services will be held tomorrow at Yale Battell Chapel for Charles Edward Clark, one of the great legal minds of this generation. In 74 productive years he wrote his own memorial to his chosen law profession and to himself in office, college classroom, and on the bench.

Judge Clark knew his law as did few other men. Without law, fairly administered, there can be no justice. Without justice there can be no equality of man. Judge Clark made lasting contributions to equality for his fellow men.

This equality was assured in his decisions as a judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. He labored to perpetuate it as a professor and later as dean of the Yale University Law School. He pledged it as a young attorney in private practice. He put his philosophy in printed form so other attorneys could benefit from his knowledge. Books written by Judge Clark are in the libraries of every law school and most law offices.

Judge Clark knew the frailties of man and his tendency to err. He could detect innocent mistakes, quickly segregate them from premeditated and deliberate violations. He was a student of man as well as the law.

Judge Clark's face was normally wrapped in smiles. This smile was never more pronounced than on a sunny June morning last year when Yale honored him with an honorary doctor of laws degree. Also honored that day with an honorary degree was another outstanding American, John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

Judge Clark was a great jurist because he was a fine human being. This was acknowledged by all who knew him. No more noble tribute can be paid to a man who dedicated his life to justice and decency.

Pupils of Winton School, Hayward, Calif., Honor John Fitzgerald Kennedy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, December 21, 1963

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I recently was privileged to visit Winton School, Hayward, Calif. My visit was 2 weeks after the death of our beloved President, John F. Kennedy, and I was touched to observe the beautiful manner in which the pupils at Winton School were sharing in the national mourning and honoring his memory.

Amongst the thoughtful things done by the pupils in memory of President Kennedy was to dedicate to him the entire first page of their fine student newspaper, "Green and White." A most excellent picture of our late President, with the White House in the background, its flag at half-staff, by Student Artist Roy Ostyn was featured, together with a sensitive eulogy.

Mr. Speaker, I am immensely proud of the young people of America, those to whom we will turn to for national and international leadership in the coming decades. My visit to Winton School has refreshed my confidence in the American adults of tomorrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1963

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Psalm 145. 18: *The Lord is nigh unto all who call upon Him in truth.*

O Thou who art the supreme source of all wisdom and strength may we never

be afraid to enter upon any new day, however freighted it may be with heavy burdens and difficult decisions.

Enable us by Thy grace to accept the overtures of Thy divine counsel and companionship and give us a clearer vision and a more vivid sense of the high and helpful things which we are privileged to do together as a Congress for the building of a nobler civilization.

Grant that we may leave this Chamber, when the hour of adjournment comes, commending and committing one another to Thy divine care and guidance. Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, December 21, 1963, was read and approved.